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R. A. F. Attacks Berlin, Shipyards, Oil Depots; High Court Wires Tapped?

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 30, 1940

War Summary: R. A. F. Pushes Raids on Germany

Britain's air offensive was extended, despite icing conditions, to include attacks on Berlin, German oil plants, shipyards, railway lines, airdromes, and gun emplacements. [Details: Page 5.]

Bombing instructions given to an R. A. F. bombing detachment just before taking off for flights over Germany were witnessed by the military correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. [His exclusive story: Page 5.]

Raids on England continued throughout the day, but, as in nighttime attacks yesterday, no heavy damage was reported.

A German sea raider recently sunk three armed merchant ships totaling 18,400 tons in overseas waters, Berlin claimed. [Details: Page 9.]

Supreme Court Wire Tapping Charged

New York (AP)—Counsel for a Senate subcommittee investigating wire tapping said that hearings would be started in Washington Nov. 1 to determine whether the wires of United States Supreme Court justices were tapped when an important decision was pending. William Power Maloney, the counsel, mentioned October, 1938, as the time of the reported tapping but he did not specify the case in which a decision was expected.

In Washington: Pan-American Farm Program

The Agriculture Department acted to encourage Central and South American countries to produce crops that complement those of the United States, particularly rubber. It announced the formation of a Latin-American Division which will co-ordinate all phases of the Department's program for encouragement of production of noncompetitive farm products in Latin America.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declined to disclose information on the mission of naval war ships and aircraft reported to have left Key West, Fla., under sealed orders. He said he had acted on recommendations of a wage board considering adjustments in the pay scales of employees in navy yards. The report will be made public within a few days.

The Army received the first delivery of a new five-place fighter plane, produced by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, and armed with two 37 millimeter cannons and machine guns of both .50 and .30 caliber. It is known as model YFM-1A, and was delivered to Wright Field, Ohio.

Postmaster General Walker announced record September postal receipts of $60,272,926. Receipts for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were called the highest in the Department's history, totaling $178,202,264.

Air Line Passenger Miles Near Peak

Chicago (AP)—Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic airlines in September were 2.3 per cent under August, the peak month for all time, the Air Transport Association of America announced today. The September total of 108,533,749 passenger miles was 57.02 per cent over the September, 1939, figure of 69,120,405. The increase during the first nine months of 1940 over the same period of 1939 was 60.98 per cent.

In Greece: Landing of British Reported

In Greece the character of British support was not yet disclosed. British sources in Turkey said British naval detachments had landed on the island of Cephalonia, south of Corfu. They also claimed British landings on Crete, which London previously denied.

Italy claimed to be continuing its advance into Greek territory, But the Greeks say they are holding their lines. [Details. Page 1.]

Turkish newspapers continued verbal support of the Greek cause, but Ankara gave no official sign of the Greek action.

Russia remained silent, but the Soviet Army organ Red Star enthused over British control of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Athens would be spared under a pledged radiocast by the official Italian radio. It denied that Athens had been bombed so far.

Plan More Planes for British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Intensified American aircraft aid to Britain in the immediate future is being discussed here at conferences from which closer collaboration between American aircraft manufacturers and British fighting forces is expected.

Two conferences occurred yesterday, both heading up through Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who is in charge of liaison between British air requirements and American factories. Release of additional big flying fortresses to Great Britain from surplus U. S. supplies is one possibility, while another looks to the establishment of new aircraft branch factories in America, using British capital, and supplying airplanes to the R. A. F.

Both of yesterday's conferences were at the Treasury Department. The first was attended by four members of the Cabinet: Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, Secretary of Commerce Jones; Commissioners Knudsen and Stettinius, along with Donald Nelson, Administrator of Priorities; Army Chief of Staff Marshall, and Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal.

This meeting of key defense officials which lasted two hours was linked to the British aircraft purchase program by a second meeting, immediately following, at which Mr. Morgenthau received Arthur Purvis, head of the British Purchasing Mission and Sir Henry Self, the aircraft expert of the British mission.

Present at the second meeting also was Philip Young, assistant to Mr. Morgenthau on the President's Committee to Coordinate British and American War Purchases, as well as other members of the British purchasing group.

No comment was vouchsafed by participants at either meeting and speculation was rife as to whether some new sale of obsolete aircraft or destroyers might be in the offing, or whether the discussions hinged on priorities and clearance of big new British orders for airplanes.

One report is that the British plan to revive a program of aircraft factories in the United States. This plan was previously considered but put aside.

While secrecy was maintained here it was announced from President Roosevelt's special train that a statement of the extension of further aid to Great Britain would be included in President Roosevelt's major campaign address at Boston tonight. Putting two and two together, it is assumed here that some major extension of aid has been worked out.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S
Political Primer
will be found on
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1940

Washington Sidegiances	2
Political Primer	3
Radio Comment	3
The Home Forum	8
Things Wrought by Prayer [With Finnish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Entertainment Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
New Hampshire Letter	11
Shopping Column	11
Draft Numbers	12-13-14
Sports Pages	16-17
Radio Timetable	16
Today's Woman	18
Financial Pages	19-20-21
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

37 U. S. Citizens Home From Europe on Liner

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—The American Export liner Excalibur arrived today from Lisbon with 155 passengers, including 37 United States citizens.

She also carried a consignment of $2,700,000 in gold from the Bank of Portugal.

U. S. Accepts Draft Drawing Calmly, Firmly

Last number taken from fish bowl at 5:48 a.m.; 17,000,000 men learn order of call.

Complete list of Massachusetts draft numbers reclassified to make easy finding of your serial number: Pages 12, 13, 14.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Calmly resolved to do their bit for the defense of their nation and democracy, the 17,000,000 American men between 21 and 36 are preparing themselves for classification on availability for service, now that they have received their order numbers in the historic peacetime drawing which began yesterday.

Completed at 5:48 a'clock this morning, the priority listing is being adapted and revised in each of the 6,175 local draft districts with classification questionnaires expected to be sent out on Nov. 7 to the first 50 men on each board's list.

Army officials announced today the first quota of 30,000 men, to enter service between Nov. 18 and Dec. 1, would be taken from those regions wher camp facilitis are ready. They did not state which regions they are.

The hundreds of young men from coast to coast who had the thrill of shouting "that's me" when President Roosevelt solemnly read off "158" as the first number drawn ranged from Harry Robert Bell, whose mother's startled exclamation was carried from the hall across the Nation by radio, to Yuen Chong Chan, of Chinatown, New York.

When the bowl was finally emptied, six capsules were missing from the 9,000 supposed to have been drawn.

Officials, meanwhile, promptly conducted a supplemental "little lottery." Eight numbers were drawn, running from 8,995 through 9,002, inclusive. Subsequently it was found that two of the eight numbers actually had been drawn in the regular lottery. They were stricken from their order in the "little draft," but that left the total at 9,002.

Draft numbers played no favorites: Page 3.
Next step in draft puts men in classified lists: Page 9.

Willkie Hits Defense Lag; New Roosevelt 'Bomb' Due

Has to do with added aid for Britain in Boston speech tonight; crowds greet President in rain.

Insists New Deal head is cited by record to have been deterrent force in steps to arm nation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO BOSTON, Oct. 30—Announcement of a major step to increase America's aid to Great Britain will form an important part of President Roosevelt's campaign speech in Boston Garden tonight, a White House official who is accompanying the President announced today.

The official, Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, would give no hints as to the nature of the aid and even warned against speculating that some of the Army's "flying fortress" type of bombers would be made available, as has been rumored. There were hints that the new step might allow Britain a priority on airplane contracts.

In any case, it was evident that Mr. Roosevelt planned a dramatic announcement and wished as large a personal and radio audience as possible tonight. Regardless of what form the new aid for Britain takes, observers on the train estimated it would serve as a new campaign argument in answer to criticism from Wendell L. Willkie that the President's handling of the foreign situation and of defense matters has been inadequate.

The national defense program and the President's efforts to keep the United States at peace also marked his speeches in a combined rail and motor tour through New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., today. Crowds which marked his route so delayed his progress that he was an hour late in leaving Springfield this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Started in Rain

President Roosevelt opened his New England campaign at New Haven today amid a driving downpour of rain which kept the crowd at the railroad station down to 6,000 compared to the 20,000 to 30,000 persons who greeted Wen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Roosevelt's route on visit to Boston: Page 9.
Text of Roosevelt's speech at Hartford: Page 22.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30—Exhibiting the fire and sparkle, the irony and repartee which would have early characterized his campaigning had he had that direct face-to-face debate which he sought with Franklin Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie is today laying the charges of dangerous delays in defense right in the lap of the man whom he now invariably calls the "third term candidate."

Mr. Willkie is answering the President's latest speech, but he is taking the aggressive, not merely speaking in rebuttal. He is having the next thing to his much-desired debate and he is on the affirmative.

He is reciting the record at length and in detail to show that while the "third-term candidate" was "hobbling the American productive system" he was failing to "fulfill by foresight and strong leadership the needs of our essential national defense."

He is citing six specific illustrations, affecting the vital requirements of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, wherein the "President, warned by his advisors of the needs, and boasting of his knowledge of the international crisis, delayed and neglected preparedness until it became too dangerously late."

Achieves Fresh Vigor

Now, in the final days of fight for the Presidency, carrying his campaign today through West Virginia and into Maryland, Mr. Willkie is taking to the attack more vigorously, more pointedly, more spiritedly than at any time in his long, unending tour of the country. He is asking no quarter and giving none, and, although he is speaking, as he says, "with no personal animosity or bitterness toward any of his political opponents," he is holding Franklin D. Roosevelt directly, personally and conclusively responsible for the lack of preparedness by the United States in this world aflame with war.

What, Mr. Willkie asks, does Mr. Roosevelt's latest argument add up to—the argument that during his terms in office he fought an incessant battle with the Republicans to build up the national defense?

The Republican nominee says it adds up to just this:

This is an argument that might last for many days. Yet you would still arrive at the conclusion that "the New Deal Party had the votes and that we haven't got the guns."

Mr. Roosevelt's argument, about having to fight with the small minority of Republicans in the House and Senate, Mr. Willkie calls "trying to pass the buck."

Refuses to Be Scapegoat

"I say that the third-term candidate cannot pass the buck on the issue of defense," Mr. Willkie declares, returning the ball back to the President's side of the court.

"I say that he has failed to measure up to the essential requirements of leadership during the past eight years."

"I deeply and sincerely believe that if the third-term candidate is not removed from office—if his attempt to perpetuate his vast power is not rejected by the people—not only our defense system is

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Text of Willkie Address at Charleston: Page 6.
Ruin of business seen as possible ultimate New Deal aim: Page 7.
Willkie Talk to U. S. Women: Page 7.

U. S. and Mexico Defense Pact At an Early Date Is Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today expressed the hope that the United States and Mexico would work out a mutual defense pact and indicated that this subject would be discussed with Mexican Ambassador Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera on his next visit to the State Department.

Asked if he had any comment to make upon the statement of President Cardenas that a complete settlement of all present Mexican-American questions was in the offing, Secretary Hull said that he had not yet had time to collaborate fully with Ambassador Najera, who has just returned from Mexico City, but said that he hoped that a mutual defense agreement would be found to be feasible of development.

This is the first official admission made by the State Department that such an agreement is under consideration.

President Cardenas' reported statement that this settlement will solve military as well as economic and financial problems is in line with a story printed in this newspaper a month ago that Mexican-American defense would be directed by a joint board, perhaps modeled after the one already established between the United States and Canada.

According to yesterday's news from Mexico City, President Cardenas has said that, while American naval and air bases will be established in Mexico, these will be administered by Mexico. It is believed here that the United States will finance the erection of various Latin-American defense bases which will be under local sovereignty but which will be available to United States Armed forces.

American military and naval officials have made it clear in private conversation that they would welcome an agreement with Mexico whereby they could obtain modern air bases within a comparatively short flying distance of the Panama Canal.

The State Department and White House are said to favor a formal defense agreement with this country's southern neighbor as another practical demonstration of the "good neighbor" policy.

In addition, the Mexican Government is believed to look forward with anticipation to the large American credits which would be necessary to build the bases.

Persons close to Mexican-American negotiations here predict that any naval-air agreement would be accompanied by a settlement of several thorny economic and financial questions between the two countries, particularly those raised by the expropriation of American-owned oil properties south of the Rio Grande. President Cardenas is said to be ready to give substantial concessions in order to renew American investments in Mexico as well as to obtain the technicians and machinery necessary for a successful exploitation of Mexico's rich natural resources.

Evidence of Mexican desire to associate itself with the United States in all projects involving the New World and opposition to totalitarian aggression is seen in the recent Mexican action in refusing to sell scrap iron to Japan while canceling a contract permitting Japanese interests to develop portions of the Vera Cruz oilfield.

Mexico-Japan Trade

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Government emphasized tonight no embargo exists on merchandise for Japan, and informed quarters predicted Mexico and Japan shortly might make a deal for rayon, now growing scarce since Italy entered the war.

Huskers Husk for Honors

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 30 (AP)—Twenty-one brawny contestants matched skill and strength today in the Nation's 17th cornhusking championships, agricultural America's top sporting event.

Winners-all in their own States, the weather-beaten experts of the furrows gathered for the 1940 nubbin Derby in this Mississippi River section with a backdrop of fanfare that had all the aspects of an Iowa fair.

The Henry Keppy farm in Scott County, scene of the contest, teemed with the color significant to the Midwest corn belt section.

A blimp provided sightseers with an aerial view of the big show, while sound and newsreel men in a farm wagon towed by a tractor recorded the scene for the Nation's moviegoers.

Over a public address system a spokesman for the fair denounced those who might attempt to use the occasion for political purposes, and warned that all so doing would be immediately ejected.

The vanguard of perhaps 100,000 spectators began arriving early today at the husking area, which embraced more than 3,500 acres in 20 farms. The Keppy tract, only a small fragment of the land needed for the event, was sowed with hybrid corn. Its possible yield of 95 bushels to the acre raised hopes for a new husking record to displace that of 41.52 made in 1935 by Elmer Carlson of Iowa.

Huskers must toss nubbins against the bangboards for one hour and 20 minutes, with judges following them step by step through the 60-acre field. Then follows the weighing-in process, with heavy penalties imposed for ears that are picked but fail to hit the wagon, or for too many husks that add to the weight of the load.

The top five winners get $100, $50, $25, $15 and $10, respectively, in addition to the glory that accrues to champions of the nubbin derby.

Greece Attacked in Plan Of One-Victim-at-Time; Vichy Stays With Axis

Wide World

King George II **Gen. John Metaxas**

The Monarch and the Athens Premier have joined in an appeal to the people of Greece to stand firm against Italian aggression.

Drive by Italy opens decisive phase of war between democracies and Axis powers.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 30—Viewed from this Atlantic port—last window still open onto the Continent of Europe—the Italo-Greek clash in the Balkans marks the beginning of a decisive phase of the war.

Soundings taken in diplomatic circles here where all countries on both sides of the conflict are represented, indicate that the spread of the conflagration to the Balkans gives Britain what may well be its conclusive chance—after Norway, after the Low Countries, after France—to strike at the enemy effectively in a vulnerable spot.

Apparently reliable reports received here today that the British already have landed troops at Cephalonia, vital strategic island at the entrance of the Corinth Canal, are taken here as a favorable sign that the British Government does not mean to repeat the "too late and too little" of Norway.

In well-informed British quarters here the greatest confidence is expressed that the situation is not comparable. It is stated that this development was not only foreseen but prepared for fully in advance. The fact that Britain had given a guarantee to Greece and that the Greek Government had several weeks ago persistently refused to abandon this guarantee, despite heavy Axis pressure, can be taken as evidence that the Greeks had something more than vague unsupported promises upon which to base their resistance.

Neutral for the Moment

Furthermore it is learned in circles close to Balkan diplomatic representatives here that Greek resistance is based not only on assurance of British aid but also on possible understanding with both Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The impression here so far is that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will remain neutral for the moment but will resist if the Reich, as is generally expected, launches a drive toward the Straits through Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Turkey, too, it is generally believed in diplomatic quarters here, would then step in.

It is recognized, however, that this vital question of Turkish support for Greece cannot be answered in advance with any certainty because it in turn hinges very largely on the Soviet attitude. The conviction is widely voiced though that if, as appears likely, the Axis strikes now toward the Dardanelles, Russia would feel obliged at least to encourage the Turks to resist.

Usual Tactics Followed

For this very reason, however, some well-informed observers here believe the Axis will refrain from precipitating a general Balkan conflict, but will follow the procedure of attacking one neutral victim at a time which has proved so successful in Western Europe.

For this reason, too, there is a tendency to discount the importance of reports of the hints published by the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, indicating that Turkey may soon receive an ultimatum similar to that served on Greece.

Berlin dispatches of the Associated Press quoted a semi-official commentary as saying:

"Wherever English bases and hideouts exist, they must be extirpated in the interests of the European community. This naturally applies also to the Mediterranean."

Depends on British Speed

Under these conditions it is clear that the outcome of the Italian-Greek conflict in all probability may depend on the speed and size of British aid. Leaving the military qualities of the Greeks out of the question, the equipment of the Grecian Army, according to neutral experts here, is completely inadequate in every important respect to resist very long before the superior motorized units of Italy.

This is especially true in the sphere of air warfare.

In this connection the reported landing by the British in Cephalonia is particularly significant since it provided an excellent base of operations both against Brindisi and for the defense of Corfu.

Thus the situation in the Balkans is still fluid. Greece and Rome are again locked in an Olympian struggle with the whole world's civilization hanging in the balance. But this time the Greco-Roman match is but an arena for the greater forces of democratic Britain and the totalitarian Reich, with the next moves by the Soviets and Turkey, as well as reaction by the United States, likely to prove decisive. This is the picture as it appears through this window of the European Continent.

Pétain Tells Why France 'Collaborates' With Axis

VICHY, France, Oct. 30 (AP)—France decided on collaboration with the Rome-Berlin Axis "to maintain French unity," Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, told the Nation tonight in a radiocast explaining his meeting of last Friday with Adolf Hitler.

"Thus in the near future the weight of suffering laid on our country can be lightened," the Marshal said. "The plight of our prisoners can be bettered, and the expenses of occupation (by the German Army) can be diminished.

"This collaboration must be sincere. It must exclude all sorts of aggression. This policy is mine. The Ministers are responsible only to me. It is I alone history will judge.

"Up to now I have used the language of a father. Today I use the language of a chief."

Marshal Pétain added that he had accepted voluntarily Reichsführer Hitler's invitation to the conference last week, at which the principles of collaboration were established.

British Mine Greek Coast In Defense Against Italians

By the Associated Press

A Rome Radio broadcast asserted today that Italian troops had smashed 40 miles into Greece, capturing the town of St. Nicholas, but Athens reported that reinforced Greek fighters were holding an unbroken front under heavy artillery fire.

The Italian attacks, supported by planes and mountain guns, were said to be steadily intensifying.

Premier Mussolini's High Command, with unusual brevity, merely reported:

"Our troops have continued the advance into Greek territory, overcoming resistance of the enemy's rearguard."

By contrast with this 15-word report on the war with Greece, the Italian High Command devoted 53 words to the Fascist campaign in Africa, noting mostly indecisive actions about clay-hut outposts in the African desert.

Countering London denials as to "troop" landings, the British information office in Ankara, Turkey, announced British naval detachments had landed on the Greek isle of Crete and also on the island of Cephalonia, south of Corfu, in the Ionian Sea.

Turkey Ready to Act

Turkey kept official silence on its attitude toward the Italo-Greek conflict, but the Turkish press described Turkey as "wholeheartedly with Greece"and said "Turkey, if need be, will know her duty to give all aid to Greece."

Turkish rail communications were interrupted, possibly due to troop movements.

Authoritative Fascist quarters in Rome acknowledged that the Greeks were resisting stubbornly, but they denied that troops of the little Aegean Kingdom had driven a counterthrust into Albania, the starting point of the Italian invasion Monday.

These quarters said Signor Mussolini's legions were advancing deeper into Greece without encountering "serious military difficulties."

Great Britain stepped up aid to its new ally, the London admiralty announced, by mining approaches to key ports on the Greek coast, notably in the Gulf of Aegina which guards Piraeus, the port of Athens. British naval planes bombed an Italian air base in the Dodecanese Islands, the nearest threat from that quarter to Greece's ancient capital, Athens, and blew up an ammunition dump, the Admiralty said.

Other mine fields were sewn in the Gulfs of Patras and Corinth and in the waters lying north of Crete along the east coast of the Peloponnesus.

Amid sparse reports of actual fighting, evidently trimmed by a heavy censorship on both sides, Athens reported that the Italians were striking hard into the western sector of Greece's defenses in a drive apparently aimed at Ioannina some 30 miles from the Greek-Albanian frontier.

The Greek High Command said briefly that "the situation remains unchanged" along the upper half of the battlefront, in Western Macedonia, where Alexander the Great started his march to the conquest of ancient Persia.

Retire to Main Line

Neutral military sources in Athens said the Greek advance guards were slowly retiring to the main defense sectors of the Metaxas Line in keeping with a preconceived plan. There, it was expected, the Greeks would make their "do or die" stand.

While Europe's Chancelleries anxiously awaited some definite word from Moscow on Russia's intentions in the Balkan struggle, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star declared that the British fleet was master of the Eastern Mediterranean and forecast a long, hard

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

'Europe in Transition'
Fourth of 13 Articles
Page 2

Willkie, Roosevelt Seen Neck and Neck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican challenger, are running neck and neck in New York and Pennsylvania as they come into the home stretch headed for the White House, according to surveys made public here today.

While some straw vote polls show Mr. Roosevelt with a nose lead, others indicate that Mr. Willkie has an equivalent fractional margin. Competent nonpartisan observers refused to be influenced by these returns, however, holding that there is a chance of the surveys being wrong.

They base this on the unprecedentedly large registration, which they see as being impossible to sample accurately. They are in agreement that the women's vote, which they view as preponderantly independent, and the keep-the-nation-out-of-war group will hold the balance of power and determine the result on Nov. 5.

New York State registration reached the unprecedented figure of 6,960,117 persons, the Secretary of State announced in Albany today. This is an increase of 741,783 over 1936.

The women's vote will be split, competent observers hold, between the President and Mr. Willkie with the upper income bracket and the keep-the-nation-out-of-war advocates for Mr. Willkie and the lower income brackets and feminine labor for Mr. Roosevelt. It was the consensus that only the vote tally on Nov. 5 will determine the political strength of these respective groups.

Closer in East

The latest poll by Fortune Magazine gives Mr. Roosevelt a lead of 57 per cent "among persons with definite opinions on the major party candidates." It reports the Roosevelt majority "heavily concentrated in the South and West, where such majorities are not needed," while in the more vital areas of New England, the Middle Atlantic and the Central States "the contest is much closer, with microscopic leads for Mr. Willkie, which raised the possibility that the Republicans can translate their present popular majority into an Electoral College majority."

Despite the popular acceptance of reports of Willkie gains, 36.2 per cent of the voters who are for him "now think he will lose," the Fortune report says, while among the New Deal voters 2.3 per cent believe a Willkie victory probable.

Sampling by Fortune on American opinion regarding United States embroilment in the war shows that 70 per cent of the American people, regardless of what they hope, now think there is an even chance or better that the United States will get into the conflict.

A poll by Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, out today, gives Mr. Willkie a 2 per cent lead over President Roosevelt in New York State, with the proportion of "undecided votes" placed at 6 per cent. This, if cast for Mr. Roosevelt, will give him New York's 47 electoral votes.

"President Roosevelt's visit to New York this week and his radiocast addresses may, of course, halt the Willkie trend in the State and turn the tide," Dr. Gallup says. "In the Dewey-Lehman campaign for Governor in 1938, a speech by the President in Madison Square Garden just before the election is generally credited with tipping the scales in favor of Lehman in that extremely close race."

More Willkie Gains

Dr. Gallup reports "a sharp trend toward Willkie" in Delaware, with President Roosevelt leading, however, with 53 per cent of the straw votes cast and Mr. Willkie with 47 per cent. This represents a loss of 4 per cent by Mr. Roosevelt since Oct. 27.

A strong swing toward Mr. Willkie was reported from Buffalo and Syracuse.

A poll by PM, afternoon daily newspaper, gives President Roosevelt a margin of between 800,000 and 950,000 votes in New York City. The PM report declares this will overcome Willkie's predicted lead of 650,000 to 750,000 up-State by 150,000 to 200,000 votes.

Reports from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania also indicate a Willkie lead. Republican leaders declare Pennsylvania will go Republican by 100,000, attributing some of this support to John L. Lewis. Democratic leaders dispute this and claim the State for Mr. Roosevelt.

Asked what he thought would be the effect on the New York City vote of the intensive campaigning by the President and Mr. Willkie, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, said today the Republicans "most emphatically" would carry the State.

"The tide is running for Willkie," Mr. Martin asserted, "and it is going to keep on that way right up to Nov. 5."

Martin Confident

Mr. Martin declared he was confident the support of Mr. Willkie by John L. Lewis would have favoring Republican effect not only in New York but in New Jersey, "although of course, over there the Lewis group has been against Hague bossism anyway"; Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and New England.

All these States, he insisted, would reflect the "tremendous shift" in voter opinion that he is certain presages a Republican victory.

Massachusetts, still a question-mark in the analyses of test poll-takers, is "all right," in the view of Mr. Martin, who added that "it must be, or Mr. Roosevelt would not be going there tomorrow night."

"Follow his tour in this campaign," he continued, "and you will know where the bad storms are."

The Republican National Committee speaking schedule will trail the President's address in Cleveland on Saturday night with one by Thomas E. Dewey on Monday night: in Boston tomorrow night with one by Alfred E. Smith on Thursday night.

Chicago Horns In on Honking Horns; Puts Most Honks on the Mustn't List

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you're annoyed by the chap who honks his automobile horn when he calls for his best girl next door, you can have him arrested. No less.

Vice versa (meaning "the order being changed"), if you're tempted to blow your horn to wake up the fellow ahead who doesn't see the traffic light turn green—better count ten! You might be arrested.

It's all on the statute books here, according to the Chicago Motor Club. The city's automobile horn regulation states in part, says the Club, " . . . such horn and other signalling device shall not be sounded at any time when such vehicle is not in motion, for any purpose other than as a warning of impending danger to persons driving other vehicles, or to persons upon the street."

It might be argued, of course, that there was "impending danger" in the two above-mentioned cases, should the annoyance not cease.

But seriously, the Motor Club points out that an Illinois law rules " . . . The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn, but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway."

This doesn't mean, says Charles M. Hayes, President of the Motor Club, that a horn is to be used to salute passing motorists or pedestrians. It doesn't mean a horn's purpose is to invite people inside of homes to come to the curb. And definitely, it doesn't mean horns are instruments whereby indignant drivers should give vent to their wrath.

"Such usage," says Mr. Hayes, "is not only a nuisance because of the noise, but because a horn's promiscuous use will spoil its possible value as a warning."

Another traffic regulation of the city states, "It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle which makes unusually loud or unnecessary noise." When this was written, horns and cars without mufflers added much to the city's din, according to the Club. Nowadays, however, it's a rare car that hasn't a muffler.

Negro Artists Hold Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It is "open house" at Craig House, Negro art center here, for two weeks, with all-day showings of paintings, drawings, and handcraft of art students in the City's Negro schools.

As part of the exhibition, and in addition to the work of the students, there is a display by William H. Walton, Negro artist and designer.

In the Walton collection of items other than pictures there are a chair, table, and clock used by Ulysses S. Grant in the White House. Mr. Walton said he came into possession of the articles by purchase after they were bought by the old A. Saks & Company store, which stood on the site now occupied by Morton G. Thalhimer, on Main Street.

As a boy, the Negro artist worked at the Saks store, and later was permitted to buy the pieces which came into the firm's hands at the time President Grant's office was refurnished.

Italian Groups In U. S. Contain Many Fascists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Fascism is numerically stronger than Nazism in the United States and is so well organized that it can begin formal collaboration with Nazi "fifth columnists" whenever the order comes from Rome, according to Fortune magazine in its November issue.

Party members are to be found in almost every Italian settlement of any size in the United States, the magazine says, adding that there is no channel of public information that has not been used for propaganda purposes by the Fascists.

"Mussolini has in the United States an estimated 25,000 actual members of the Fascist Party pledged to defend Fascism to the death," Fortune declares. "Where Hitler has been discreet, Mussolini has been bold. Where German consular representatives steer clear of open proselytizing among German-Americans, Italian consuls do nearly everything but administer the Fascist oath to Italo-Americans.

"Fascism's outposts in the United States were organized almost immediately after Mussolini took the power in Italy in 1922."

There are many groups in the United States spreading pro-Fascist propaganda, including the Lictor Federation, the Dante Alighieri Society, the American branch of the Association of Italians Abroad, and the Federation of Italian World War Veterans, the magazine charges.

"There is no way of knowing how successful the varied Fascist forces have been in their attempt to subvert the Italo-Americans," it continues. "It is known that at least 25,000 have joined the Fascist Party, but there are probably 100,000 or more active Fascist fellow-travelers.

"Among the remainder of the 5,000,000 Americans of Italian ancestry, opinion runs all the way from violent anti-Fascism to close sympathy. As with the German-Americans, the overwhelming majority are probably more or less apathetic about Fascism, while retaining a sentimental attachment to Italy.

"Some credit for this reassuring state of mind is certainly due the large and passionately convinced body of anti-Fascists among the Italo-Americans. They are estimated at around 100,000, or equal to the estimated number of Fascist fellow-travelers. To anti-Fascists, the United States is much indebted, for it is they who are organizing against Italo-American Fascist sympathy at its roots."

Spiritual Hopes of Mankind Challenge Materialist Isms

"Europe in Transition"
Fourth of 13 Articles

By H. Wickham Steed
Former Editor of The Times
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—For six and twenty years at least Europe has been in transition. Toward what we do not yet know.

A well-known doctrine called "the materialist philosophy of history" ascribes all historical changes to material causes and economic needs. It assumed that ideal aspirations, religious faith, or a spiritual striving after better things play litte or no part in the human story.

Europe is now putting this doctrine to proof. If the period of transition obviously began when Austria, Hungary, and Germany made war in the summer of 1914, its most characteristic phase dates from November, 1917, when the Russian Communists or Bolshevists with their materialist philosophy of history and their "dictatorship of the proletariat" gained mastery in Russia.

This was the first attempt on a large scale to put into practice the doctrines first laid down by Marx and Engels in 1848 in their famous "communist manifesto."

Mental Revolt Not Enough

When in my youth I read this manifesto, my mind revolted against it. It seemed to me to be philosophically unsound and to leave a good half of history unexplained. But mental revolt against a doctrine is one thing and refutation of the doctrine itself is quite another.

One cannot refute Communist doctrine merely be calling it "Red." It contains too many ingredients of economic truth alongside of half truths and whole fallacies.

Take, for instance, the affirmation that the existence of railways enabled the proletariat to reach a degree of unity among its members which the medieval middle class took centuries to attain because "modern means of communication enable them to take counsel together and concert their action."

But railways also facilitated the distribution of newspapers, books, and private letters. It was assumed that this distribution would be a means of enlightenment and that the freer the circulation of ideas and swifter the spread of knowledge the more rapid would be the social, political and moral progress since the advent of internal combustion engine which placed automobiles and aircraft at our disposal, and the discovery of wireless telephony or "radio" have made railways look primitive as a means of spreading ideas—to say nothing of the Cinema, transmission of pictures by wireless, and television.

Attempt at Ruling

If changes in mechanical or natural scientific means of communication could ensure human progress, Europe should now be well on the road toward better days.

Instead Europe is fighting a barbarously scientific war for and against the subjugation of human minds to certain ideas that haven't even the merit of being new or progressive.

Improved means of communication have meant the utilization of these means for propaganda as an instrument of tyranny and of the lust of power.

And in the last resort those peoples who wished to remain free had to resist this propaganda by armed force.

For practical purposes this process began as I have said with the triumph of Bolshevism in Russia. Under the so-called "dictatorship of the proletariat" the free circulation of ideas was suppressed far more drastically than it had been in Czarist Russia.

Organized intolerance and propaganda were put in its place—an example speedily followed by the ostensibly anti-Bolshevik systems of Fascism and Naziism.

Under them, as in Russia, the press and radio were used solely for propaganda. Secret Police services undertook heresy hunting to the accompaniment of torture and murder. Modern means of communication were employed not to spread knowledge but to withhold knowledge of everything save the dominant doctrines of the totalitarian States.

Even in nontotalitarian States the press and radio hardly enjoyed complete freedom. The growing cost of producing large newspapers with huge circulations made them more and more dependent upon advertising revenue; and advertisers began to enroach upon the intellectual sphere.

Pictures appealing to the eye became more prominent than comment appealing to the reasoning faculties. Mass production, mass impressions, and mass information became the order of the day. "Interests" tended to triumph over ideas.

This transition from what had been or had seemed to be comparatively ordered conditions of general freedom to what was an abuse of modern means for despotic ends raised and still raises the question of ultimate ends.

Tyranny Through Terror

Communism, Fascism, and Naziism are in their several ways attempts to restore an old and discredited form of political and social life: tyranny ruling by terror. Against them "democracy" is now fighing for its life in Europe. The process of transition has reached the climax. Is the process to end in progressive enslavement or in progressive liberation of human minds and souls?

Assuming, not granting, that totalitarian despotism could improve material surroundings of men's lives, are material considerations the main concern of human beings when their freedom is at stake? Is materialist philosophy of history sound or not?

Freedom Under Democracy

One thing seems certain. Among defenders of democracy—that is to say, the greatest possible measure of individual freedom in communities so ordered, politically and socially, that all may share in an equal measure of freedom—material considerations have now well-nigh vanished. They value their liberties more than their lives. And among the issues now being fought out is the question whether mechanical and natural scientific advances in the means of communication shall serve an armed despotism or a democratic ideal.

Until this issue has been decided no man can say whither the transition in Europe is tending.

My own conviction is that the democratic ideal must prevail because it alone offers full scope to the mental and spiritual activities and aspirations of men, and enables them to rise above material preoccupations that lie at the root of the Communist philosophy of history and of its Fascist and Nazi offshoots. If I am right, the transition will lead to greater freedom for human minds and bodies in a world less unworthy than that which began to pass away in the summer of 1914.

Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Candidate's comeback: One of the best retorts in the 1940 egg and vegetable battle came from a candidate, who, bombarded with cabbage, casually remarked, "My opponent seems to have lost his head."

Now you See It . . .: Guides in "rubberneck" buses passing the White House call attention to the American flag which flies over the mansion when the President is at home, but is taken down when he leaves the city.

One of them adds that "there was talk of getting a flag for Mrs. Roosevelt, but they were afraid it would get worn out too quickly from being put up and down so often."

Hopping A Plane: Businessmen's comings and goings in connection with defense are so numerous that air traffic at the Washington Airport has increased 25 per cent in the last year.

With 144 scheduled plane arrivals and departures a day, the Washington Airport, which moves to its new home the middle of next month, now ranks third in the Nation, preceded only by New York and Chicago.

Credit — or Blame: President Roosevelt's campaign managers are wishing now that they had been consulted on the wording of draft registration certificates recently pocketed by 17,000,000 American men.

The card reads: "This is to certify that in accordance with the Selective Service proclamation of the President of the United States. . . ."

Actually, of course, Congress was even more responsible for the draft than the President.

Plagiarism: C. G. Sloan & Co., auctioneers, under whose hammer some of the capital's most famous house furnishings have changed ownership, has announced it will abandon its swastika emblem.

"It's not a Nazi swastika, of course," says Mr. Sloan. "We've used it since 1908. Our symbol goes counter-clockwise while Mr. Hitler's is clockwise. But most people didn't stop to notice the difference."

Family Admitted To Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A father, two sons, and a wife of one of the sons, all of Jacksonville, recently were admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

A court attaché was quoted as saying that in his 15 years of service he recalled only once before a similar incident when a father and three sons were admitted.

Edgar W. Waybright, former Duval County member of the State Senate; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Waybright, Jr., and Roger J. Waybright were admitted as practitioners before the court in Washington where Linton M. Collins, a former Floridian and now an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, moved their admission.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Vichy Deprives 22 Of Their Citizenship

VICHY, France, Oct. 30 (AP)—The citizenship of 22 French men and women, including that of Alexis Leger, former Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, was revoked by the Vichy Government yesterday for "having left French territory" without its permission. M. Leger virtually directed the Republic's foreign policy under successive administrations for almost 20 years.

Others who lost their French citizenship were Rene Clair, movie director; Paul Louis Weiller, airplane manufacturer for whom an order of administrative internment already has been issued; Claude Levy, Mayor of Orleans; Jacques Epstein, General Manager of the Newspaper L'Ordre.

Nazis Are Making Synthetic Leather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Germany is producing synthetic leather under three different categories, according to information released by the United States Department of Commerce.

The categories are known as "Fagelane," "Fabinette," and "Nifarine." The first is made largely of staple fibres, the second of vegetable, animal or other fibres and a binder; and the third—used excusively for sole leather, of Buna synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber and fillers, notably fibres.

Many in Ford World Fair Crew To Continue Jobs With Company

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The Ford Motor Company has offered jobs to all of the 790 men employed at the company's exhibit at the New York World's Fair, it was announced today. About 400 men not previously connected with Ford enterprises accepted the offer, while 75 others will return to posts in the company they held before the fair, it was said.

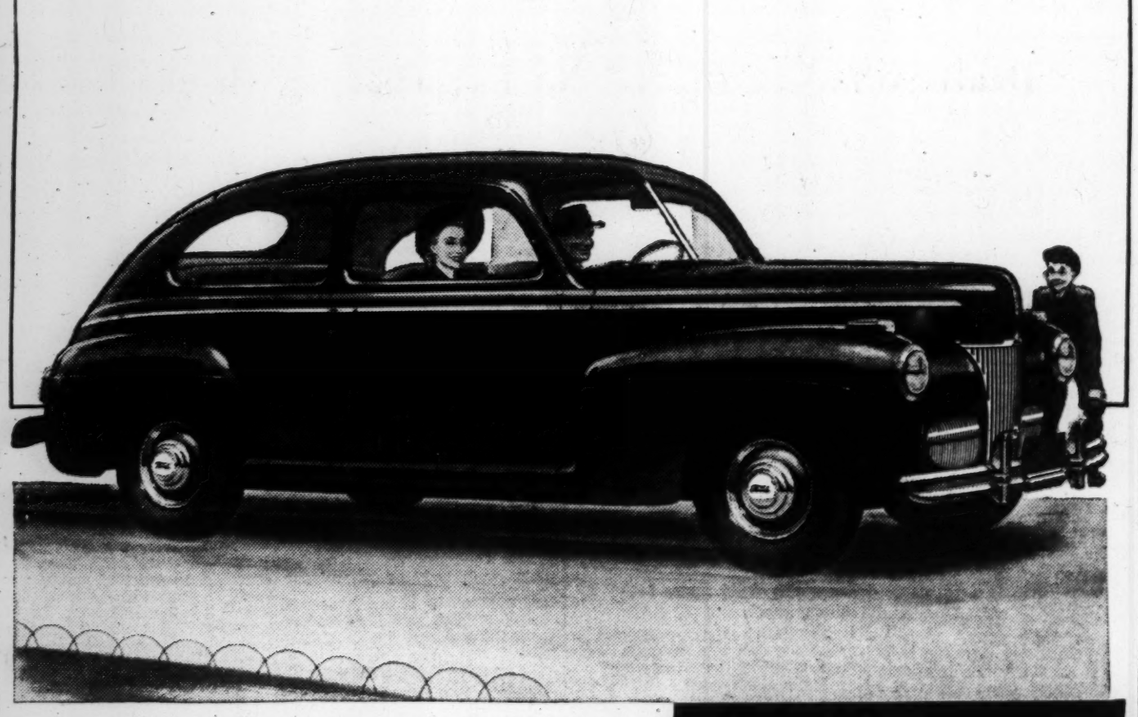
As the Ford organization is made up almost exclusively of men, the general employment offer was not open to the 63 women on the exhibit staff, although three women are scheduled to go from the fair to the company's offices in New York City, an exhibit official said.

Among men not accepting the offer were 150 college students returning to their studies, 30 army recruits, 42 male ballet dancers, five musicians and 70 tradesmen, it was added. About 150 employees are still working at the exhibit, dismantling displays and bringing office affairs to a close.

Ford officials also announced that their most spectacular exhibits at the greatest World's Fair in history will be packed and shipped immediately to Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan—that leisurely early American town established by Henry Ford to memorialize permanently many phases of American life and history.

There in a miniature World's Fair, in the Edison Institute Museum and in the Rotunda, where the finest Ford exhibits from previous international expositions are already on display, visitors will be entertained in a replica of the famous Executive Suite and will see the towering "Cycle of Production" turntable that has dominated Industrial Hall in the Ford Fair pavilion; the collection of historic cars including the jaunty, buggy-like model built by Henry Ford in 1896; Ford's first engine; the Jumbo generator built by Thomas A. Edison, which provided electricity to New York City back in the eighties.

You expect BIG things from FORD!



THE Ford Rouge Plant is world-famous for doing big things in a big way. Now it's producing *the biggest Ford car ever built!*

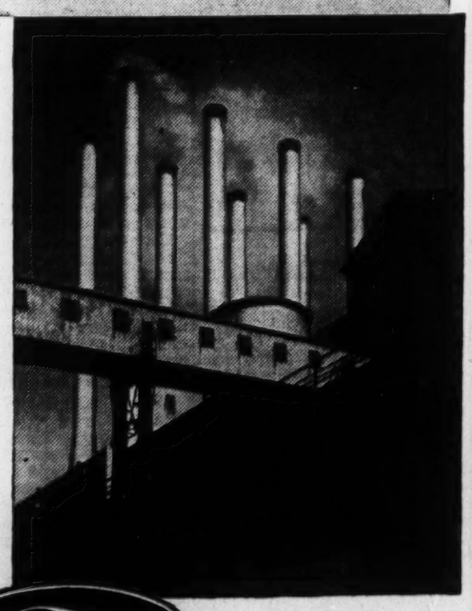
The 1941 Ford has *an entirely new body* — longer and wider. It has *a longer wheelbase.* Seating width has been increased *as much as seven inches!* Larger windshield and windows provide as much as *33% more glass area.*

After you *see* the beauty and size of this big car, *feel* its faster acceleration and soft new ride — a ride produced by new, slower-action springs, improved shock absorbers, and *a newly designed stabilizer* that eases steering and helps maintain balance on curves or in cross winds.

How is it done? *How can such a big, comfortable car have eight cylinders and this costly construction at low price?*

The answer goes back to the Ford way of doing business — to the fact that Ford has built *millions more cars* than any one else and is satisfied with a *smaller profit per car.*

Get the full story from any Ford dealer. See how little it costs to trade in your present car. *A 1941 Ford means a good deal!*



Ford

The Great Ford Rouge Plant provides the finest manufacturing facilities in the world. Here the genius and experience of Henry Ford, plus the efficiency of Ford engineers, produce quality cars in huge volume to sell at a low price with small profit—so that when you buy a Ford, you get value far above the price you pay!

Get the facts and you'll get a FORD!

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OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

Issues About Foreign Policy and Defense

Wendell L. Willkie and President Roosevelt are in agreement on the basic considerations that should guide America's foreign policy in the near future. But they disagree completely on whether the Roosevelt Administration has made satisfactory progress in adhering to this policy and in carrying out a program of national defense. The views of the two candidates are here summarized in excerpts from their many addresses.

The Republican nominee opened his attack on the foreign policy of the Administration in a speech at San Francisco in September. Returning to the subject on October 2 at Cleveland, Mr. Willkie said:

> The American people do not want war. They have no idea whatever of joining in any conflict, whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific. They are determined to keep America at peace. In this determination I stand with them. . . .
>
> For my part I have little confidence that the policy of the last seven and a half years has been the policy best calculated to promote peace.
>
> I have still less confidence that the policy at the present time is calculated to preserve peace. And I have no confidence at all in the ability of the present Administration to protect our peace with an adequate defense system. . . .

Desire Strong Defense

The American people, he declared, want above all else a defense system so strong that no nation will dare attack the United States. Until they have that, they do not want "any more international incidents, . . . dramatic gestures," or "swashbuckling words." Mr. Willkie continued:

> Before talking any more they want to get down to business. They want to build themselves an army, a navy, and above all an air force. They want to make themselves strong. That is what I stand for. . . .
>
> I would continue my efforts to aid the heroic British people—the only people in the world today who are fighting with their lives for liberty. I would aid Britain even if it meant the sacrifice of some speed in building up our own air fleet. I would do so because the longer Britain holds out, the more time we have in which to prepare ourselves.

On the Administration's side, probably the most complete exposition of the President's foreign policy is found in his radio address to the nations of the Western Hemisphere on Columbus Day.

Administration Policy

In it Mr. Roosevelt said:

> When we speak of defending this Western Hemisphere, we are speaking not only of the territory of North, Central, and South America and the immediately adjacent islands. We include the right to the peaceful use of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. That has been our traditional policy.
>
> We of the Americas still consider that the defense of these oceans of the Western Hemisphere against acts of aggression is the first factor in the defense and protection of our own territory and integrity. We reaffirm that policy.
>
> No combination of dictator countries of Europe and Asia will stop the help we are giving to almost the last free people fighting to hold them at bay.
>
> Our course is clear. Our decision is made. We will continue to pile up our defense and our armaments. We will continue to help those who resist aggression and who now hold aggressors far from our shores.

In his speech at Philadelphia on October 24, which he designated as political, Mr. Roosevelt made this response to intimations that he has entered or is entering secret understandings with other nations:

> I give this most solemn assurance: there is no secret treaty, no secret obligation, no secret commitment, no secret understanding in any shape or form, direct or indirect, with any other government, or any other nation in any part of the world, to involve this Nation in any war or for any other purpose.
>
> There is one more false charge. . . . It is the charge that this Administration wishes to lead this country into war. This charge is contrary to every fact, every purpose of the past eight years. . . . It is for peace that I have labored; and it is for peace I shall labor all the days of my life.

Role in Foreign Wars

The President reiterated the Democratic platform pledge against sending armed forces outside the Americas unless attacked.

This question of participation in foreign war was faced by Mr. Willkie in a speech at St. Louis on October 18. There he reiterated his disposition to aid Britain. Either to east or west, he said, we see the people of the British Empire "living on the rim of our freedom" and protecting American institutions from barbarism. But he continued:

> What is the role that we should play? . . . Is it that we should send an expeditionary force over there? Is it that we should join in a foreign war again? . . .
>
> You and I know that we cannot play that role. We cannot send an expeditionary force out to that rim. We have no such force. And even if we had the force it would do no good. It isn't what those people need. It isn't what they have asked for.
>
> The reinforcement of that rim of freedom can be accomplished in one way, and only one way. It can be accomplished by production.
>
> We must produce more, and more, and more. We must produce airplanes. We must produce hundreds of other things. That is the role that we must play.

On this point Mr. Willkie has twice quoted a comment written by Winston Churchill, now Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the effect that the United States can most help the European democracies by regaining and maintaining her normal prosperity.

Why Not More Production?

Regarding production, the Republican nominee said at Philadelphia, October 5:

> The New Deal has not lacked money. . . . What then has it lacked? It has lacked the ability to get things done. It has lacked a fundamental understanding of the forces of production.

President Roosevelt replied to this charge in New York on October 29 by declaring that experienced production executives are co-operating with the Government, and adding:

> Today our Navy is at a peak of efficiency and fighting strength. Ship for ship, and man for man, it is as powerful and efficient as any that ever sailed the seas in the history of the world. Our Army and our air forces are now at the highest level they have ever been in peace time.

In early September he added the Administration's strongest card to date by the disposal of fifty over-age destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for leases to naval bases in the Atlantic.

So goes the argument over diplomacy and defense.

Congress Roll Calls Follow Party Lines

The major parties in Congress got together at least on one subject in the 1940 session of Congress. They passed unanimously more than $3,300,000,000 in defense appropriations, including the regular Army and Navy appropriation bills and a supplemental appropriation bill. The only negative vote on these was cast by a minor-party member.

Of almost equal unanimity was the record on passage of a resolution emphatically reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine. This passed without a dissent in the Senate, and only eight votes were recorded against it in the House, one Democrat and seven Republicans. Two years previously the Republicans had divided evenly in the Senate and had largely opposed in the House the Vinson-Trammell naval expansion bill.

The Vote on Conscription

When it came to the subject of conscription, however, party lines began to make more difference. Although the nominees for President might see practically eye to eye on selective service for military training and on assistance to Great Britain, the members of Congress had their own views and voted them.

A majority of Republicans in both House and Senate favored amendment to provide a sixty-day trial of volunteering before resort to conscription, but a majority of Democrats voted this down. On the selective service bill itself, the vote by parties in the two chambers was:

	Senate Yea	Senate Nay	House Yea	House Nay
Democrats	50	17	211	33
Republicans	8	10	52	112

Possibly the habit of opposition is hard to break. At any rate, notwithstanding Mr. Willkie's endorsement of the general policy of selective service, a majority of members of his party in Congress voted against the bill.

Arms Embargo and Foreign Aid

During the special session in the fall of 1939 efforts to take the arms embargo out of the Neutrality Act first raised the issue of aid to the then Franco-British Allies. The party division on the Administration-sponsored proposal to repeal the arms embargo was:

	Senate Yea	Senate Nay	House Yea	House Nay
Democrats	52	14	220	36
Republicans	7	16	21	143

Financial aid to Finland and China was involved in a bill brought into the Senate shortly after the opening of the regular session in January. The margin for its passage was largely supplied by Democratic votes. Later President Roosevelt requested that the capital of the Export-Import Bank be increased by $500,000,000 with a view to aid in Latin America. The vote by parties on this was:

	Senate Yea	Senate Nay	House Yea	House Nay
Democrats	41	11	179	11
Republicans	0	16	4	130

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 was obtained over almost solid Republican opposition augmented by certain southern and western Democratic opposition. The vote:

	Senate Yea	Senate Nay	House Yea	House Nay
Democrats	41	15	212	20
Republicans	0	20	5	146

Domestic Legislation

In domestic legislation the most significant enactments of the session have been the second Hatch Act and the appropriation bills for relief and farm parity payments. The Hatch Act for cleaner State politics was passed only by strong Republican support:

	Senate Yea	Senate Nay	House Yea	House Nay
Democrats	34	27	89	120
Republicans	22	0	152	1

Ordinarily Republicans might have been expected to support likewise the Ramspeck bill for Civil Service extension, which has passed only the House, but its "blanketing in" of many Democratic office holders caused a substantial majority of them to oppose it.

The farm parity payments bill was passed by Democratic votes, being opposed by a majority of Republicans in the Senate and especially the House. Both parties supported the $1,157,000,000 appropriation for unemployment relief, and 35 Democratic Senators joined a solid Republican phalanx in opposing its increase to $1,488,000,000.

In the House of Representatives Republicans supported, 151 to 2, the Logan-Walter bill on administrative law, while Democrats were only 129 to 92 for it. This measure and the Smith committee amendments to the National Labor Relations Act await action in the Senate. Democrats in the lower house gave only a bare majority, 115 to 113, to the labor act revision, while the Republicans were overwhelmingly for it, 142 to 13.

'This Is What We Should Do—'

Courtesy, Walters Art Gallery and Metropolitan Museum of Art

"Politics in an Oyster-House," by Richard Cayton Woodville

Defense First With Radio Industry

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement by the Radio Corporation of America that it has arranged to borrow $15,000,000 in order to expand its research and production, gives ample evidence that the radio manufacturing industry's main theme has become "national defense."

A recent $7,605,773 order placed by the United States Army with the RCA was held to be one of the largest orders of its kind in the annals of radio manufacturing.

In its way this order was rather symbolic because it was from an Army development that was produced the radio circuit that is today in most popular use in household radio sets—the superheterodyne. During the World War Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, who was then associated with the United States Signal Corps, began casting around for a circuit that would pick up the weak signals transmitted by the German Army which carried battle orders.

Aid to Listeners

Major Armstrong's researches produced the superheterodyne circuit. It was this circuit carried out to its logical development in home receivers that spurred the popularization and advancement of radio listening which ultimately produced the great American manufacturing industry.

So vast has the radio industry become that, taking Army orders alone as a criterion, it is estimated that military orders for radio equipment in 1940 will be 50 to one as compared with 1917. For one thing, RCA pointed out, vacuum tubes in 1917 were limited in number and highly expensive, yet today more than 500 types are manufactured at prices only a fraction of those prevailing 20 years ago.

Aviation, both commercial and military, would have been virtually impossible as it exists today without radio. During the World War an aviator "flew contact," namely, depended on visibility, to find his way or get back to his base. Today radio provides him with a voice that travels far, that directs blind flying instruments and makes direction finders operable.

Development of automobile radios, short waves, micro-wave radiocasting and sound radiocasting, unknown or little used during the World War, are now powerful instruments of communication on land, sea and in the air. Communication experts have pointed out that all the new uses discovered for radio since the armistice now put radio far to the front in any program that pertains to national defense.

News in Radio

"Met" Opera Sponsored

The Metropolitan Opera Company's Saturday radio matinees, which begin again on Dec. 7, will be sponsored for first time in four years this season by the Texas Company, sponsors of the Fred Allen show. The series will continue every Saturday afternoon for 16 weeks over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company. The opera matinees will also be radiocast on short waves to North, Central and South America.

U. S.-Finland Radio Circuit

It is now possible to send messages directly to Finland with the establishment recently of a link between the United States and the Baltic nation by RCA Communications, Inc. Heretofore, messages had to be routed by way of Stockholm, Sweden. The new radio link operates between New York and Helsingfors.

Over the GRAND CANYON to LOS ANGELES $156.42

See the Painted Desert, Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam from the air on your way to Los Angeles. Only TWA flies the nation's most scenic air route—shortest, fastest, coast-to-coast.

FAST FLIGHT FACTS

To	Daily Flights	Fare
Los Angeles	3*	$156.42
Chicago	10*	51.42
St. Louis	4*	63.37

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10% Reduction on Round Trips

Information, Reservations: Call Your Travel Agent or

CAPITOL 3710
PARKER HOUSE LOBBY
Fares and Flights shown from Boston. For other information ask TWA representative.

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, Inc.

TWA TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

1,000 New Jobs In California On Ship Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—As the first step in performing their contract for the construction of six 310-foot aircraft tenders, to cost $36,000,000, the Southern California Shipbuilding Company of this city, comprising a group of contractors and businessmen, will take over 90 acres on Terminal Island, and put to work approximately 1,000 men preparing ways for the construction of the ships.

The Navy Department's award to the Southern California Shipbuilding Company brings to more than $100,000,000 the contracts granted yards in the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor area for the building of naval and Maritime Commission vessels.

The Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corporation has signed a contract for the construction of a $14,000,000 repair ship. Bethlehem shipyards will build six destroyers at a total cost of nearly $50,000,000. Consolidated Steel Corporation already has construction under way for four C-1 type freighters for the Maritime Commission, totaling $7,560,000.

Alabama Adopts New System Of AAA Soil Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala., Oct. 30—Alabama is the first State in the Union to adopt a long-time soil conservation plan under the new AAA program, according to a recent announcement by I. S. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington. The new type of program, approved by R. M. Evans, AAA administrator, will become operative Dec. 1, 1940, the beginning of the next program year, and is designed to cover a five-year period.

In making public the "Alabama plan," Mr. Duggan said:

"Two features I consider worthy of special mention. In the first place, soil conservation is further emphasized as the foundation principle of our whole farm program. In the second place, the proposal is a departure from our practice hitherto of dealing in a year-to-year fashion with the farm problem. Alabama farmers will now think and work in terms of a long-time program. Agriculture is the oldest and most enduring of our occupations. Its problems must be attacked on the basis of a sound, permanent policy."

Mr. Duggan outlined the minimum requirements of all the Alabama farm plans as follows:

1. Each farmer participating shall grow on at least 25 per cent of his cropland each year in certain erosion resisting and soil-conserving crops.
2. Proper terracing is to be done over a period of five years on all cropland having a slope in excess of two per cent that is not in permanent vegetative cover.
3. On at least one acre of cropland out of 15, certain perennial soil-conserving crops shall be maintained or established during the next five years.
4. On at least one acre out of 15, permanent pasture land shall be maintained or established during the next five years.

Farmers will be given units of credit for carrying out each of these practices. A part of the net payments with respect to cotton, peanuts, tobacco, wheat, and potatoes will be conditional upon their carrying out these soil-conserving practices.

New Building Soon For West Virginia U.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29—Ground has been broken for West Virginia University's new $750,000 mineral industries building. Ground-breaking took place during three joint meetings of mine operators and engineers, whose work will benefit most from the structure.

To be erected during the next year, the structure will house the school of mines, the chemical engineering department, and other university units closely connected with the State's principal industry.

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Draft Numbers Played No Favorites

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The numbers played no favorites. The low ones may mean a khaki uniform before next July and they went out unpredictably to Indian brave, movie stars and athletes, to a State Department official, sons of noted men and to a Chinese who wasn't sure whether he was a citizen.

By a quirk of chance one of the holders of No. 158—first number drawn in the selective service sweepstakes — was an original American, one Michael Benedict Gurnoe, a Chippewa Indian who had been the first to register with his local board two weeks ago in Ashland, Wis.

No. 158 also was the number of three men whose fathers found themselves at the top of the World War draft list when No. 258 was drawn in the first 1917 lottery. Thus history repeated for Walter Carl Brinker of St. Louis, Garnvol Lewis Darden of Colorado Springs and Alden C. Flagg, Jr., of East Acton, Mass.

James Stewart, Hollywood's eligible bachelor and top-flight movie star, found nimself ticketed 309 on his local list of men subject to call. Sterling Holloway, squeaky-voiced comedian, was another movie figure in the lower numerical brackets. He got 192.

Half the Nation apart, local board will post the same number—18—for the sons of the late Newton D. Baker, World War Secretary who drew the first number in the 1917 drawing, and American Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy. Newton D. Baker III lives in Cleveland and young John Kennedy is at Graduate School in Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

In Sewickley, a Pittsburgh suburb, J. Frederick Byers, Jr., scion of the well-known steel family, was among the first 50 on the list.

Joe Vosmik, Brooklyn outfielder, got No. 16. Bruce Coltart, former Philadelphia professional and open golf champion, qualified in the first 650 at Seaview, N. J. Two warriors of the ring, however, found themselves farther down the list. Joe Louis drew 2611, and Arturo Godoy, receiving 3976, promptly announcing his readiness to fight any international figure, pugilist or not.

In Washington, Alger Hiss, assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, got No. 11. In Tacoma, Wash., a pair of brothers found themselves 1 and 2 on the selective service list, Joseph A. Kezele had 158, and his brother Anthony held 192—the second drawn in the lottery.

And so it went. One registrant got order No. 1 as he celebrated his birthday. A school teacher who served as a model for the "typical registrant" before the lottery also came up with No. 1.

Another No. 1—Albert Teasley, Nashville Negro—seemed a bit incredulous at the news.

"It sure is funny," he marveled. "I've had my name in the jackpot at two theaters for two years, and it ain't never been called."

Easy in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 30 (AP)—Kentucky will contribute only 172 of the first group of 30,000 draftees in the nation—an average of slightly above one man for each of the State's 165 local draft boards.

Gov. Keen Johnson was notified at the State capitol today of the Kentucky quota by the Fifth Corps Area Army Headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. His secretary, Zellner L. Peal, said one reason for the low figure probably was the State's high enlistment total.

Volunteers First

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—National headquarters emphasized today that selective service eligibles who volunteer for a year's training at once may defer the calling up of some registrants in the order determined by the lottery.

Each man who volunteers will go to the head of his local board list, if accepted, thereby delaying the induction of some other man who normally would be called.

Quiz Comes Next

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — The draft drawing completed and their order numbers in hand, the 17,000,000 draft registrants today began asking, "What next?"

"From now on the work—that of classification" is the job of local draft boards working with local appeal boards," explained Clarence A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service.

Local boards will begin immediately to dispatch eight-page selective service questionnaires to registrants in the order determined by the 18-hour drawing. These will be mailed and registrants classified in sufficient numbers to meet the 800,000 contingent to be called to service by next spring. Each locality has a quota assigned to it by the United States Army.

Registrants will have five days to fill out the questionnaires and return them to their local boards, which will decide whether they can better serve their nation by a year in the Army or by continuing in their situation in civilian life.

Manitoba on Way To Coalition Rule

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 30 (CP)—Premier John Bracken has announced that a coalition government would shortly be formed in Manitoba. He said Conservatives and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members of the Legislature had agreed to his proposal for such an administration.

Mr. Bracken expressed the hope that the Social Credit group would also join the coalition.

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Rebuilding Belgium and Holland Begun

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgium is rebuilding under forced draft.

Since Sept. 15, repairing or rebuilding of all private property damaged by military or defensive operations throughout the country has been underway. Credits for rebuilding or eventual extensions were opened to the interested proprietors. Proprietors will have to pay 2 per cent interest.

Two State-guaranteed institutions are dividing the bulk of the constructions, one providing credits for buildings of not more than 10,000 francs revenue (about $350), the other for more important private or industrial property.

This measure provided employment to thousands of workers of the building industry who were idle and on the dole. A second result was the restarting of many small industries and trades.

Meantime, reconstruction of public buildings, bridges, harbor and canal works, and churches is proceeding under the impulse of the special commissaries appointed.

The scope of the work, which the State is financing as well, is estimated by competent quarters to run to a figure totaling from 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs, approximately $500,000,000.

The damage for the Province of West Flanders alone is estimated by Commissary J. de Meyere at 2,000,000,000 francs, or $60,000,000.

Among others, 750 bridges have to be rebuilt, and the repair to the Antwerp Tunnel under the Scheldt is to cost $1,000,000.

The cities that have most suffered are: Tourna, Louvain, Nivelles, Alost, Wavre, Ostend, Dinant Bouillon, Antwerp, Nieuport, Courtrai.

In the Province of West Flanders, 2,500 houses are ruined, 43 churches are totally or partly burned, among them many of great artistic value.

In all, it seems that fully 100,000 public and private buildings, according to the first official estimate, were totally or partly destroyed in Belgium in the course of the 18 days of war, and since then British bombers have been busy over Belgian territory, doing much damage to private property.

Reconstruction In Low Countries

In two accompanying articles developments in the work of reconstruction as well as new public works enterprises in Belgium and The Netherlands are described.

Behind Nazi-supervised measures to expedite this work is seen Germany's desire to build up the Low Countries to the point where they can be harnessed advantageously to the Reich economy, or at least be made self-sufficient enough so that they may not constitute any drain on Germany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Under strict supervision of German occupying authorities, the Netherlands Army and police force are being extended and reorganized to do reconstruction and public works jobs throughout the country. Parts of this new public service army will also be sent by German authorities to France to take part in the harvesting of French crops.

The Netherlands police corps with reinforcements taken from the Army is being extended, and this refers to both the national corps, namely, the Marechaussee, or mounted police, and the corps of national watch patrols, as well as to various municipal police corps and those of smaller units. Police troops have been disbanded.

The Marechaussee will be extended from about 1,250 to 4,000 men.

There will also be larger units of this service in the chief centers, but particularly the frontier areas will be strengthened.

All over the country there are various kinds of work waiting to be done which the members of the "Opbouwdienst" — reconstruction service—as the transformed Netherlands Army is now called, will do.

Repair of Dikes Begun

To this in the first place is allotted the work of building and repairing the dikes along the Wadden Sea, north of the former Zuider Zee, and the improvement of the ground and the laying down of cycle paths, which do not yet exist in the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg.

The Opbouwdienst will also assist with the gathering in of the harvests and the collection of waste that can be utilized as raw material in certain productions.

The Opbouwdienst will also repair historic buildings in the Netherlands. Municipalities are also asked to draw attention to occasions for work suitable to the Opbouwdienst.

Another branch of this new public service army will be a so-called "catastrophe service" which will be always in readiness in cases of conflagrations, floods, and similar disasters, to protect the land from further damage.

An example of the work of this new service has recently been started on the north bank of the Merwede, between Papendrecht and Sliedrecht, where a total area of 200 acres lying outside the river dikes, will be drained and made into fertile arable land.

The 13th corps of the Opbouwdienst will devote a period of two years to this work. To begin with an outer dike, which will follow in general the line of the existing river dike, will be built and will be about 1½ miles in length.

When this work is completed the grassland and reed land, which at present are flooded whenever the river is high, will be worth more than three times their present value.

Work in French Fields

The staff of the Opbouwdienst has also been requested by the German authorities to supply 1,000 men, and if possible more, to take part in the bringing in of the harvest in France. The men who volunteer for this work will be formed into corps by a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers and so leave for France. For the transport and the provision of agricultural implements the German authorities will provide.

Under present circumstances, it is declared, no single grain of corn must be allowed to go to waste. The reason for this call on the Dutch Opbouwdienst is that the German authorities, who have not failed to take the circumstances into consideration, have seen that the return of Frenchmen from the unoccupied area of France is not taking place with sufficient speed.

Meanwhile the Netherlands has already been incorporated in the German-sponsored general European clearing system at Berlin. Under present arrangements the winding-up of financial affairs between the Netherlands and Belgium will in future be done by means of this system. All mutual payments in settlement of debts for delivery of goods or under other headings; including standing financial obligations, will be included.

Payments in the traffic near the frontier, including wages to persons living near the frontier but engaged in work in the other country, fall outside this arrangement.

17 Students Given Lessons In Piloting Free Balloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 30—The sport of free ballooning, abandoned in the United States six years ago, has been brought back to the one-time capital of international balloon racing by a veteran aeronaut, Lieut. Commander Karl Fickes of the United States Navy.

The maiden flight of a new student training program in free ballooning was made recently from the grounds of the Republic Steel Company plant in Massillon, Ohio. It terminated at Wingfoot Lake, the Akron blimp base.

Soaring soundlessly up into the frosty morning air to greet the sun, the 35,500 cubic foot bag carried Commander Fickes and two student fliers in a swinging wicker basket. It was the first of 70 such trips planned to instruct pilots in free balloon technique during fall and winter months.

Similar flights will send 17 Goodyear student pilots, now taking ground school work, floating across the northern Ohio countryside ahead of the wind.

Possible Dirigible Crew

Later, these 17 will become pilots of Goodyear or Navy blimps, if present plans work out, and would be ready for service aboard a new dirigible should the Government decide to build such a ship.

Pilot Fickes is the man who skillfully dropped the blimp "Mayflower" on the deck of the S. S. Bremen when it steamed into New York harbor in 1930 to pick up President P. W. Litchfield of the Goodyear Company and whisk him away to his hotel, hours before his fellow passengers had docked.

The first flight of this new free balloon program was as smooth and uneventful as imaginable. There was no hint in the even ascent from Massillon of the sky drama that sent three gas bags to the ground in flames during a national balloon race at Pittsburgh in 1928.

The big silvery ballon was inflated with high hydrogen content gas generated in the coking process.

All but six of the 35-pound sand bags carried for ballast were dropped at the start of the flight to preserve equilibrium.

The sun had just brushed the billowing clouds to a pale rose pink when the half hundred men who held the ropes of the bag let go, and were lost in the mists beneath.

Noiseless Flying

The balloon rose almost immediately to 400 feet, and set out in a northeasterly direction ahead of a southwest wind blowing at only 10 miles an hour. Free balloon speed, according to Commander Fickes, is exactly wind speed down to the last thousandth of a mile.

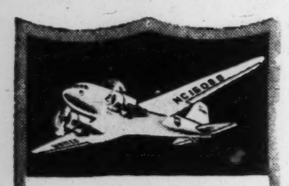
Those who fly free balloons say the greatest charm in the sport is the utter silence you find as you drift along. You feel completely isolated, they say, and compare the sensation to what a diver must feel when far below the surface of the ocean in his diver's outfit.

The balloon ascended to 1,400 feet as the cold air currents sent it soaring, and the warm air current pulled it down again. The suns rays, Commander Fickes explains, tend to superheat the gas in the bag when they strike it. When the bag has risen to the desired height, and the pilot wishes to drop to earth again, he breaks the appendix—and valves, out enough gas to slow up the rate of climb.

The sandbags are used as brakes. When balloonists hit a hot spot, and start coming down too fast they throw out sand in a hurry. It checks and even stops the descent if enough is thrown out. However, sufficient sandbags must always be kept on hand to make the final landing. Commander Fickes carried 87½ pounds on this initial flight.

When the Akron field, 19 miles from the starting point, was beneath Commander Fickes sent the drag rope jettisoning to the ground, dumped some more ballast and yelled at a waiting ground crew to seize the rope and pull the bag to earth.

The first lesson of the prospective lighter-than-air pilots was over.



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Australian Tests Produce Aluminum

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 30 (Australian Associated Press)—Four chemistry students of Sydney Technical College have produced aluminum from Australian bauxite clay. Australia recently faced possible shortage of aluminum for aircraft manufacture. The students, with the advice of instructors, constructed an experimental furnace in which aluminum with a purity of more than 96 per cent was produced.

An improved furnace yielded aluminum of 99.3 per cent purity, well above the commercial standard. Dr. R. K. Murphy, chief chemistry lecturer, says the experiments prove that aluminum can be produced in commercial quantities, meeting all military and civilian requirements; but considerable groundwork will be necessary before the industry can be established in Australia.

Britain Limits Cans To Conserve Tin Plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Shapes and sizes of all tin cans used in Britain have been reduced and prescribed by a new Government order aimed at conserving tin plate for war industries.

Two booklets recently published by the British Standards Institution describe tins for food products and for other commodities such as oil, paint, and polishes.

The order seeks to prevent any waste of tin plate such as on very flat tins that are wasteful, or on bad designs which are also wasteful.

Meat tins which formerly appeared in some 200 different sizes and shapes now have been limited to 21.

Room to Spare

Alaska averages only about one inhabitant to eight square miles of land.

On the Home Front

By a Staff Artist

After a Nazi Air Raid

Housewives of Britain do their share in rehabilitation by supplying workers with packets of sandwiches and steaming cups of cocoa

Good Neighbor Move Welds British People With New Ties

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This, they say, is a war in which the British people have found their true selves. Even more true is it to say that through this war the British have found their neighbors.

That traditional insularity, discovered by visitors here in other days, and written about and spoken of until magnified even for the British themselves, has been blown to pieces by Nazi bombs. This is now the war of the Good Neighbor.

One of the most remarkable features of British life in these days has been the spontaneous combustion of the fire of friendliness and with it the equally spontaneous growth, in many different parts of the country at one and the same time, of a nameless movement taking many different forms but imbued with a single purpose that has caused some persons to designate it "The Good Neighbors Society."

Everybody can belong to the Good Neighbors Society. There is no entrance fee, no subscription, no enrollment form, no program. All one needs to do to join is to translate into terms of action the wish to help other people.

Various Names

In some parts of the country the Good Neighbors call themselves the "Women's Homely Guard." In others a similar form of the movement is known as the "Housewives League." In many places it has no name at all, but evidence of its existence is found in such things as the communal sharing of pumps for the fighting of incendiary bombs or the arrival, unasked, at the air raid warden posts in the depth of night of steaming cups of cocoa and packets of sandwiches.

In the north of England the movement has grown so rapidly that it now is an almost fully organized basis and has been reported officially to Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security. It is sufficiently organized to have found a "spokesman" who has gone on record with the statement that he sees in the Good Neighbors Movement the welding of a sense of responsibility and citizenship which will help people to "stay put" in the event of invasion and will avert panic through the building of social self reliance.

"This is," he remarks, in discounting the possibility of official interest in the movement from those in authority, "a thing supremely for the people themselves.

"They are," he comments, "doing well in some places, and would probably do better if they had an opportunity to compare notes."

Unity Apparent

Whether they have opportunities to compare notes or not, those engaged in spreading the movement's work seem to have things running smoothly and with remarkable unity throughout the country.

Although the housewives call their "organization" by different names in various parts of the country, they work along much the same lines. They provide warm drinks after a raid, arrange for adequate supplies of blankets in shelters, help tired mothers with children, arrange semi-communal cooking where and when necessary, learn who in the district has room for persons rendered homeless.

In Yorkshire, there is an efficiently organized "Housewives Service" run on the A. R. P. wardens' sector basis and comprising women unable to leave their homes to do regular civil defense work. Around London there is a similar system known as the "Housewives' League." In both cases members put up distinctive cards in their windows when at home so wardens know at once where help is available at any time.

In other districts there is no actual organization, but that does not mean there are no adherents to the Good Neighbors Movement.

In one village there is tacit understanding on matters of mutual assistance that is so strong it probably requires no organization and is all the more "friendly" for that. It somehow came into being when the gas supply failed and the owner of a large kitchen with a large oil-fired cooker threw both open to all comers. Since that day there have been other small emergencies that have brought housewives together for joint action and an unwritten agreement has been reached on the potential duties and liabilities of most of the housewives of the area.

Housewives are, of course, now openly the "power" that operates each community, because the men are almost without exception either on long-shift national work, in the regular armed forces, in A. R. P. services, in fire brigades, or in the Home Guard. But still, when not on duty, the men have their mutual-assistance schemes too, mostly over the business of extinguishing fire bombs.

Organized Transport

Where the men do come in on a big scale in the Good Neighbors Movement, is in organizing transport in emergencies. Many arrangements are made among groups of automobile owners whereby difficulties caused by the petrol ration are overcome by Smith taking Brown, Jones, and Robinson to work one day, while Brown takes Smith, Jones, and Robinson the next, and so on.

But there is more to the change in British outlook than the various organizations and undertakings that can be classified as part of a Good Neighbors Movement.

The war has seen the virtual end of the state of thought that characterized every person whom one had not officially "met" before as a stranger. To enter a railway compartment now is more often than not to enter a debating chamber in full session. To make a private statement in public is quite often to invite comment from some person or series of persons hitherto unknown.

This change is a small thing in itself, but there are many who hope it has struck deep and that, in the days to come when there are less important things to be done or said than those concerned in a dangerous struggle for freedom, the curtain will lift to find that the Britishers' personal isolation and rigid reserve has vanished. And that the Good Neighbors Movement will play its vital part in the rebuilding of peace.

Regulations Change Bars Houde From Office

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (CP)—An amendment to the Defense of Canada Regulations announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King's office provides that persons who are detained or interned under the provisions of the regulations shall be ineligible as candidates for public office.

Only recently it was announced that Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal would run for re-election, despite the fact that he has been interned. Legal authorities then said it appeared to be in order unless some new law, barring persons interned from holding public office, was put into effect.

N. C. Seeks Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey announced that Blake van Leer, Dean of Engineering at North Carolina State College, and J. T. Anderson, industrial engineer for the Board of Conservation and Development, would head an office to be established in Washington to procure defense contracts and industries for North Carolina.

Ireland Still a British War Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30 — Possibility of an invasion of Ireland is by no means ruled out by Irish leaders, even though the likelihood of an attempt upon Britain is generally regarded as remote for the present. Eire, it is thought by some observers, might well be considered a desirable prize for the invader in search of a western base for a new threat upon Britain's coast. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has warned that while "we are at peace and wish everyone well, that is not sufficient to guarantee peace."

At present Eire's security force was stated to be about 100,000 men. But the continued vulnerability of Eire has led to renewed demands for a solution of Ireland's internal differences which at present preclude any plan for all-Ireland defense.

An influential body of Irish and Anglo-Irish opinion recently addressed a memorial to Premier Winston Churchill contending that a settlement of the Irish problem was an essential contribution to Britain's war effort.

The immediate fruits of that achievement, it said, would bring throughout the world a unifying and constructive impulse where Anglo-Irish troubles have caused doubts or regrets or censures."

It must be admitted that the outlook for a settlement is far from promising so long as North and South persist in their present uncompromising views, Eire insisting on neutrality and Ulster stoutly defending its stand by the side of Britain in the war.

Fresh Approach Sought

Nevertheless, a more vigorous determination is discernible in the efforts of those most active in the quest for an end of Irish difficulties. Moreover, a fresh approach is being canvassed in some quarters in connection with the recent trend toward closer Anglo-American co-operation.

Could not the United States, it is asked, by virtue both of its traditional attitude as "big brother" to an independent Ireland and of its new relations with the British Empire, help to unite, if only for defense, the two irreconcilables—Ulster and Eire?

A suggestion that adequate naval defense for a united Ireland might be provided by the United States without offense either to Northern Ireland or to Eire was made recently in a letter to The Times of London from a Belfast correspondent, Mr. Donald Taylor.

This suggestion has been supported by General Sir Hubert Gough, one of the signatories of the memorial to Mr. Churchill. Sir Hubert has demanded an immediate re-examination of Anglo-Irish relations. "Ireland," he says, "occupies an important, perhaps crucial, position for the present purpose as well as in regard to the creation of a new world order."

The present British Government, he says, is not bound by the legacy of a party policy which, he contends, has prejudiced other British administrations in their handling of Irish affairs.

De Valera's View

Premier Eamon de Valera discussed the question of American naval protection for Eire in a recent interview with this correspondent. He said he did not think the United States would be prepared to take such action. But he advocated an international guarantee of Eire in which the United States would be an essential partner.

Of immediate concern to the signatories of the memorial is the existence in Ulster of the force of some 20,000 "B" specials, or armed special constabulary raised as a defense measure, which will only be under military control in the event of actual invasion conditions

These "B" specials, it is alleged, are a force in which nobody is allowed to have any part unless he belongs to the Orange Party.

It is felt to be urgently necessary that the force should be placed, like its English equivalent, the Home Guard, under military supervision and control.

Because of the situation on the Ulster-Eire border, it is contended, clashes may result there from the activities of this large body of men directed by local civilian or police officials without regard to consideration of British policy as to external affairs.

No Changes Evident

The signatories claim the force is identified in the public thought with the bitter sectarian and political differences of the North of Ireland. They also state that the Ulster Government has acted unconstitutionally since all questions of defense or a state of war are the concern of Westminster.

Darker Dublin Likely to Be Asked

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 30

The British Government is reported as likely to make representations to Eire about Dublin's lights which, it is believed, may be used by Nazi bombers to plot a course toward blacked-out Liverpool, on England's west coast.

Similar overtures were said to have been made some time ago and Dublin's cheerful peacetime street lighting was considerably dimmed. Fresh anxiety, however, appears to have arisen.

Meanwhile, there is no evidence of any change in the official attitudes of North and South Ireland toward the war. Mr. de Valera remains firmly neutral, and Ulster spokesmen continue to describe as "repugnant to them" the Dublin proposal that Ulster should merge with Eire as the first step to an all-Ireland defense on a basis of neutrality.

As for the view of those southern Irish who still harbor deep resentment against England, it is perhaps aptly summed up in the comment of a farmer quoted in the quarterly review, the Round Table. Asked to express his opinion on the war this farmer is reported to have said, "I hope England will be nearly beat."

It is such opinion which those now appealing to Mr. Churchill believe can be remedied by a re-examination of the whole Irish situation and by a new approach to the old differences between North and South.

Tokyo Peace Rumor Discounted By China's Will to Carry On

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported in a radiocast today that an agreement "regulating the use of railways in French Indo-China for transport of Japanese troops" was signed in Hanoi yesterday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG, Oct. 30—Despite persistent "peace rumors" from Japanese sources, it is impossible to discover any substantiation from the Chinese side of reports that any negotiations are in progress or even being considered by the Chinese National Government at Chungking.

China is in the odd position of being more directly hurt by recent war developments than Japan, yet of being less anxious for peace. Reopening of the Burma Road and the prospect of a stronger Anglo-American tone in the Far East have been reassuring to free China. For it is not only a matter of importing munitions and other supplies but also in shipping exports to the United States and other markets.

On the other hand, Japanese success in closing Indo-China has been damaging to the Chinese. Wood oil, wolfram, antimony, and bristles pledged for export to America for repayment for credit loans are reported to have been requisitioned at Kwangchouwan (French Indo-China) by Japanese inspectors for shipment to Japan. This is declared to be piracy but for the moment nothing can be done about it.

Harm also is being done China by a similar seizure by the Japanese of Shanghai-made textiles American and British goods consigned to southwest China are being held at Fort Bayard without prospect of reaching their ultimate destination, although they include neither arms nor other contraband.

Many Supplies Undeliverable

Even efforts to re-ship to Hong Kong and Shanghai, their points of origin, have failed because it is necessary to get a re-export permit which is not forthcoming. As to the Burma Road, although the Japanese have said that certain forms of relief supplies could go through, it is understood that in fact this has not been the case.

The Chinese are said to have paid for goods valued at more than $6,000,000 in French Indo-China which became undeliverable; but this does not make them want to engage in peace talks. In fact, one would-be negotiator and his Japanese advisor left Hong Kong recently in considerable haste as a result of the cold reception from Chinese here.

Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese view seems increasingly to be that Japan can be ruined in comprehensive fashion by a mere continuation of Chinese resistance. Such resistance does not have to be extremely active, nor does it yet depend upon a vast supply of foreign munitions. A considerable stock of arms has been kept in reserve by the National Government—this stock being variously estimated as sufficient to continue military operations from between one and three years although any heavy offensive actions would require foreign supply. But the Chinese are able to manufacture powder and small arms, including rifles, trench mortars, and machine guns in reasonable quantity.

Occupation Made Costly

What the Chinese want to do, primarily, is to immobilize a million Japanese soldiers or more and to keep Japan paying out more than it can take in. Chinese plans count upon a variety of factors including operations of the regular armies, including the Communists, guerrilla warfare, obstructionism of Chinese businessmen and industrialists whose patriotism is reinforced by the Japanese indisposition to let them make a profit. The Chinese also feel they will profit from what they call Japan's own "talent for bureaucratic mismanagement" especially in fields abroad where the army can interfere with experienced civilians.

Undoubtedly in much of this the Chinese are still indulging in wishful thinking. They take great pleasure in reports of increasing wartime stringency in Japan, the changes of cabinets—China's government is essentially the same as in 1937—and the obvious disabilities under which Japan is operating to "cash in" on wartime markets temptingly open but little served by Japanese exporters because of industry's necessity to feed the war machine. The Chinese press still delights in presenting accounts of alleged military victories over the Japanese. A good deal of the Chinese interpretation is over-optimistic, without a doubt, but it shows much more realism than in an earlier period and even over-optimism may have its place if it helps people to keep on under hard conditions after more than three years of punishing war.

Chief hopes among the Chinese now center on Japan's economic position, which at first glance seems rather out of focus because China's own economic situation is in many respects so much worse. But the Chinese are used to getting along in primitive ways whereas the Japanese have tried to emulate the highly organized West to a degree which has its dangers in time of war. China wants peace and has always wanted it, but there is plainly no important defeatist element willing to join Wang Ching-wei or anyone else arguing that China must cut its losses. Instead there is a continued and strengthening spirit of "carry on," which is little understood in Japan.

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British Mine Greek Coast

Continued from Page 1

battle between the Greek-British allies and Italy.

"The location of Greece in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, where the British is master, insures aid from her British allies who are interested in keeping so advantageous a battlefield as Greece," the paper declared.

"The limited possibilities of Albania as a base for the Italian front, having only three or four highways, make it difficult for Italy to concentrate overwhelming forces.

"With the appearance of British aviation in Greece, the Italian bases in the Southeastern part of Italy itself will be subject to blows from bombers. Under such conditions, operations in the Albanian-Greek theater of war do not promise a quick decisive development."

[The Red Star, apparently with an eye on the British Royal Air Force, observed recently that Germany, despite the blows struck by air at Britain, had not assumed supremacy in the air.]

Capitals Spared

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP)—A virtual promise that Italy would refrain from bombing Athens so long as Rome is spared from aerial attack was broadcast by the official Rome Radio today in a statement denying an alleged British assertion that Fascist planes had already raided the Greek capital.

[An air-raid alarm was sounded in Athens at 4:10 p. m. (9:10 a. m., E. S. T.), but the "all clear" was blown 20 minutes later and no planes were sighted.]

French Freighter Sails

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The French freighter San Francisco, tied up here since last June, sailed today on a secret mission, with her hull riding high in the water, indicating she carried no cargo.

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	O	L	I	N		H	A	M	P	E	R		
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Base in Azores for U. S.? Its Possibilities Weighed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—British sources are inclined to discount reports of German origin that the Axis is planning a move on Portugal as a means of enabling Germany to assume control of strategic Azores, which are a Portuguese possession. Portugal is admittedly in a difficult position because its treaty relations and sympathies link it to Britain, while its geography makes it vulnerable to Axis pressures. Yet any move toward the Azores would mean that Germany would have to get there ahead of the British Navy.

Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
United States Navy Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent acquisition by the United States of bases in British possessions extending from Newfoundland to northern South America, will entail a complete revision of its naval strategy in the North Atlantic.

There is no question but that public sentiment in the United States always has been, and continues to be concerned with matters of defense rather than of aggression, and its naval strategy must strike a nice balance between defensive and offensive operations.

However, it is well known that the old adage "The best defense is a strong offense" is well taken. Should there still be doubters, they are referred to the progress of events in the present war.

The essence of naval strategy is to seek out the enemy in time to permit a concentration of own superior strength being made in the vital area.

To be free to attain this objective, a fleet must be able to operate from strategically located bases that are not dependent upon the fleet for protection. Bases of this character, scattered throughout the world, are assets of inestimable value to the British Fleet.

Ties With Home Country

To a fleet, however, falls the responsibility of maintaining communications between the home country and its bases, and, when necessary, between bases.

A fleet based reasonably close to an enemy country has the advantage of having to cover a smaller area in conducting scouting operations for an emerging enemy force, and the possible opportunity of disposing of the enemy fleet before it can disappear into the wide expanse of ocean.

Furthermore, such a base overshadows enemy lines of communications with its forces at sea, but on the other hand, should the enemy succeed in obtaining even a vestige of command of the sea, the base's own lines of communication become compromised.

The new bases that have been obtained by the United States will have the effect of projecting its eastern sea frontier some 600 miles into the Atlantic, and afford a means of establishing scouting lines that will permit early information of enemy movements being obtained.

Azores in Strategical Position

Prior to the windfall that provided the United States with badly needed Atlantic outposts, there existed a school of thought that gave considerable study to the possibilities presented by the Azores for use as an advanced base, if they could be obtained from Portugal.

This way station in the Atlantic has belonged to Portugal since long before the discovery of America, and is the northernmost of several groups of islands lying off the northwest coast of Africa.

During the World War the United States with the permission of Portugal, then an ally, maintained a naval base in the Azores where repairs and supplies were available, and from which the surrounding sea area was patrolled.

The first trans-Atlantic airplane flight used the Azores as a steppingstone, and they are a regular stop for the clipper ships which ply the air lanes between North America and Europe.

Situated in the latitude of Baltimore, and distant 2,100 miles from New York, the islands of the Azores group have several excellent harbors. The climate is mild, and the weather conditions are generally fine, although in winter the wind frequently attains near-gale strength.

These Islands occupy a strategic position with regard to the sea lanes leading west and south from Europe, save for the roundabout routes through far northern Atlantic waters.

Many strategists have likened the advantages that possession of the Azores would give in the Atlantic, to those that Hawaii affords the United States in the Pacific. This belief probably was well taken at the time the United States began seriously to develop the great naval base at Pearl Harbor, and to establish Army posts in Oahu capable of caring for a huge garrison and thousands of airplanes.

Changed by Air Factor

Had the Azores then been acquired, and had the United States expended in developing a base, anything like the amount of effort and money that has been poured into Hawaii, there is no doubt but that the result would have been a strongly held and strategically valuable outpost.

However, the times have changed and the steady progress that has been, and continues to be made in increasing the range and striking power of the airplane, has made a radical difference in the potential value of the Azores as a base desirable to the United States.

The Hawaiian Islands are some 2,000 miles from a possible enemy base, and, for the present at least, are well beyond efficient bombing range.

In contradistinction, the Azores lie less than 1,000 miles away from the Iberian Peninsula, and consequently are within reach by even present-day bombers taking off from Europe.

Continued progress in aviation is to be expected, and will make the Azores even more assailable by air.

This same development of aviation will have the effect of permitting scouting lines to be projected farther and farther to sea from the bases which have been obtained by the United States.

Under conditions now existing, it is doubtful, even if Portugal should desire to present the Azores to the United States, that the development of an advanced base would be undertaken.

The opinions of the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Britain Salvaging Paper To Meet Newsprint Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every morning nowadays when Londoners pick up their morning newspaper, they are reminded of the fact that, as in the case of meat, metals and petrol, there is also a shortage of paper.

The sometimes bulging journals which early morning commuters used to struggle with in the tubes have taken on the appearance now of something more in the line of an advertising circular. The London Times, for instance, which hardly ever appeared with less than 30 pages of intensified news and feature reading, now finds difficulty in condensing even more news into a meager ten pages.

But if this is insufficient as a reminder of the paper shortage, the Government has taken steps to make the situation known. A salvage campaign has been in progress for several months now for the purpose of reclaiming as much as possible of an estimated 1,000,000 tons of waste paper which finds it way into the bins each month. The Government states in the circular publicizing its need, that "paper and board mills are crying out for more clean waste paper . . . they need four times the amount they are now getting."

Depended Upon Scandinavia

As far as newsprint is concerned, Britain has carried all its eggs in one basket. In recent years it has obtained 99 per cent of its pulp supplies from Scandinavia and the Baltic, mostly via Norwegian ports.

The sudden curtailment of supplies has found Britain with stocks of newsprint which it was said last April would be exhausted in three months and with sufficient wood pulp to last only two months normally.

Organization of new markets presents big difficulties, not least of which are those concerned with finding shipping space and paying large freight charges. In addition, Canada, which might make up the deficiency, has few mills for the production of solid pulp. The United States market is already experiencing a sharp upward trend of prices, scarcely suggestive of a surplus.

In Britain itself, there is only one large mill for the production of newsprint direct from wood. This has a capacity of 200,000 tons annually. Britain's own resources, wood and reed, could not produce more than 300,000 tons of newsprint a year.

In an effort to tide over the long period which must elapse until an alternative source of supply is organized, British newspapers and periodicals are facing up to the need for drastic measures of control.

Smaller papers, sales "on order only," a ban on new periodicals, elimination of contents bills, rationing of advertising space, production of poorer quality newsprint, abolition of circulation building activities, are the main steps which have been taken.

The Government's Paper Control issued a retrospective order early in the year, limiting the amount of paper which mills may supply to customers for the three months up to June 1, to 30 per cent of that supplied during the same period in 1939. Previously the ration had been 60 per cent, and several newspapers and periodicals had been placed in the position of having already used all their ration.

At the present time most proprietors are waiting to see to just what extent their papers will have to shrink in future, for the raising of rates must depend to a certain extent on the amount of space available.

Reduced Type Size

When the shortage was first felt, one London evening newspaper, the Evening Standard maintained its rates unchanged and overcame its immediate difficulties by reducing the size of its type from Excelsior nine point to eight point and adding an extra column a page. The Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial added a column in the same way last January, but increased rates at the same time.

Most newspapers have tried to maintain their individual features.

Agencies as well as newspapers have cut down their staffs, and may have to cut them still further in future. The free-lance market is, of course, practically nonexistent, with the exception of weekly and monthly periodicals.

Nazi Bomber's Work

Wide World

London Church Struck During Air Raid

Workers are clearing up debris among the pews under the torn roof of a church in the British capital hit during a German bombing attack. Extent of damage to churches in London was indicated yesterday by the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Bishop of London, who told a Diocesan Conference that a total of 32 London churches had been destroyed or made unusable by Nazi bombers. The Bishop further estimated that air raids on London had damaged to some degree or totally destroyed between 450 and 500 church buildings, including vicarages, halls and schools.

Varied Scenery of Chile Beckons American Traveler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDIVIA, Chile—This commercial and industrial metropolis of Southern Chile lies in a region of abundant vegetation and rich grazing and agricultural lands. It is also near the southern forests. The City stands at the confluence of the Calle-Calle and Cruces Rivers with the Valdivia River which unites it with the sea.

Though in the southern hemisphere, it is situated in the latitude that corresponds to New York, but the near-by Pacific Ocean on the one side and the Andes chain on the other regulate the temperature extremes of summer and winter. The result is that, though residents complain about the rain, Valdivia has one of the most equable climates in the world.

It is an old city for the New World. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1552 and took its name from Don Pedro de Valdivia. Blackened walls of the ancient forts tell of former struggles against Indians or English and Dutch pirates.

Today it is a modern city—as this term is employed in South America—with wide avenues and handsome buildings, bordering the Valdivia River. Long wharves provide rest for innumerable craft which navigate the surrounding network of waterways. Facing the mainland, on which the commercial part of the City is housed, there is Teja Island, a hive of manufacturing industry, set in a natural beauty of parks and flowers.

Security Travel

Since Europe went to war and "security travel" became a slogan in the Americas, the Chilean State Tourist Bureau has set up a divisional headquarters in Valdivia. This is understandable. The port makes an ideal base for excursions which may be undertaken to view the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood.

Fifteen miles from the City is the port of Corral, at the mouth of the Valdivia River. Here are the State iron and steel works, of which more is to be heard in the new national industrial plan.

Port and industry are surrounded by wooded hills, ever green. At the headland there are the ruins of ancient Spanish forts. Nearby, are the resorts of Niebla and Amargos. The trip from Valdivia to Corral takes about two hours and some of the finest river scenery in Chile can be enjoyed en route. The charm of virgin forests can be experienced by trips in comfortable steamers up the Calle-Calle and Cruces Rivers, or by other craft on the Futa and Angachilla streams.

Valdivia is 500 miles by rail from Santiago. The journey on the sleeper and dining trains, takes less than 24 hours. The train traverses almost the entire length of the fertile central valley, which forms the chief geographical characteristic of this part of the country. From the windows there are views of the Andes Mountains and an everchanging panorama of diverse vegetation, ranging from the subtropical palms just south of Santiago to the dense deciduous and evergreen forests as the express nears Valdivia.

Journey By Steamer

It is also possible to make the journey by steamer from Valparaiso. The distance is 440 miles. Ships of up to 2,000 tons can sail right up to Valdivia from the river mouth.

German ranks second to the Spanish language in this riverside city, whose prosperity is due largely to the pioneering of a band of Teuton colonists nearly a century ago and their descendants since. The first arrivals, with relatively few material resources, with admirable courage and industry, overcame great obstacles and carried out a work that has contributed substantially to the commercial and cultural development of modern Chile.

Today, there are 25,000 German-speaking residents in and around Valdivia. The great majority have no family ties with the land of their fathers, but Old World politics or racial controversy cannot be avoided. The swastika is seen ashore and afloat, and the local daily newspaper, although printed in Spanish, is filled with Trans-ocean radio dispatches.

But, as a whole, these racially-stirred German-Chileans are not provocative, and the Anglo-Saxon tourist can dip into this rich river and woodland scenery for weeks at a stretch without any reminder of the warring world from which he has temporarily escaped.

Italy's Task Hard, Soviet Army Holds

Moscow, Oct. 30

The "Red Star," Soviet Army newspaper, declared today the British Fleet was master of the Eastern Mediterranean and forecast a long, hard battle between the Greek-British Allies and Italy.

The Soviet Government was informed of war developments by the Greek Minister.

Inner War Group Named by Menzies

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 30 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Menzies has appointed a new small inner war cabinet comprising himself, Navy Minister William Morris Hughes, Treasurer Arthur Fadden, Army Minister Percy Spender, Air Minister John McEwen, and Interior Minister Senator H. S. Foll. Other Ministers will sit in the War Cabinet as required.

In addition to the War Cabinet Australia has an Advisory War Council, meeting weekly of which Mr. Menzies, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fadden and Mr. Spender are to be permanent members. The Council also includes non-Government members.

The Labor representatives on the War Council will be Opposition Leader John Curtin, Deputy-leader Frank Forde, Secretary M. J. Makin and the leader of the extremist Lang Labor group, J. A. Beasley.

The Council has headquarters in Melbourne. It meets weekly on the same day as the War Cabinet Executive, to which its recommendations will be referred for executive action.

R. A. F. Studies Raid Like College Class

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, England, Oct. 30—Today this writer was privileged to sit with pilots and crews at an airdrome near here as they were "briefed" for an intensive night raid on an enemy city.

Having previously had the experience, rare and beautiful to any Londoner, of going to bed and going to sleep as if there were no such thing as a Blitzkrieg, it is easy to believe the announcement that the Royal Air Force is starting to secure the initiative of offensive in the campaign for air supremacy.

"Briefing" of pilots—in other words giving them all the instructions and data they need to carry out a raid—is done at a secret conference during which Britain's air heroes sit at desks like a class of enthusiastic schoolboys, and a succession of experts on various phases of the subject stand up like rather informal school masters dabbing at maps or large photographs of the target with a pointer and afterward asking, "Any questions?" to make sure everything is clearly understood.

No Drama Apparent

Although it is a grim portent of destruction and although the trip under discussion is not necessarily a round one for the students listening so intently, the scene at a "briefing" was found to have no more of an air of drama about it than a university lecture and less than a "pep talk" at a conference of salesmen.

Sometimes a quaint turn of a phrase by a speaker or a questioner raised a laugh as pilots, navigators, bomb aimers, gunners, and wireless operators received full up-to-the-minute information from meteorological, intelligence, and other departments. Apart from a few prosaic words by the commanding officer to the effect that he expected the lads to put up a good show and have good fortune to match, there was nothing remotely resembling a "pep talk." Chatting with the airmen at lunch afterward one could well appreciate that such things were quite unnecessary.

Meanwhile the Nazis and Fascists were hatching their plots for the night which brought evidence that they are still following a changed line of strategy that leaves London not seriously assailed but which sends bombers up here to the Northeast as well as to the East, Midlands, and Northwest in an attempt to dislocate Britain's war effort and industry generally

Rated as Quiet Night

In the words of an Air Ministry communiqué: "Some damage was done to houses and other buildings but . . . by the early hours of this morning the attacks had slackened considerably and every activity ceased some time before dawn."

In other words, it was an exceptionally quiet night as nights go here at the present time and in no part of the country was there a concentrated attack. That is more than can be said on the other side of the Channel, now being assailed with increasing intensity as the former chief of the bomber command, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, develops R. A. F. offensive plans in his capacity as Chief of the Air Staff.

Nazis Sink Ships

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—The sinking of three merchant ships, totaling 18,400 tons, by a German warship "operating in overseas waters" was reported today by the German High Command. The High Command said a submarine also sank a large armed merchant ship of 10,500 tons.

The area in which the warship was operating was not disclosed. The communiqué, however, said the craft's latest victims brought to 45,000 tons the warship's sinkings.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Shanghai Press yesterday quoted travelers from Kobe, Japan, as saying the German liner Scharnhorst, which took refuge there at the beginning of the war, had been seen being fitted out as an armed raider to prey upon shipping in the Pacific.

Berlin Bombed

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Flying through cold mist which covered their planes with ice, Royal Air Force fliers last night bombed Berlin and dropped high explosives and incendiaries on numerous industrial plants and military objectives in Germany and German-occupied territory, the Air Ministry said today.

Fires were started at oil plants, the Ministry said, at Homburg, Sterkrade, and Magdeburg.

Again the British raiders attacked Bremen and Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and On Den Helder, Ymuiden and Flushing, Holland, and Ostend, Belgium, attacking shipyards and docks.

Other planes raided railway communications, airdromes, searchlight batteries, and antiaircraft gun positions. The British lost two planes, the Ministry said.

U. S. Army Camps Draw Heavily On Southern Lumber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 29—Lumber from the pine forests of the Piedmont Carolinas soon will be providing shelter and warmth for thousands of young Americans, both draftees and regulars, as the United States Army moves forward to expand its numerical strength close to the million mark.

Ultimately several billion feet of timber will be required by the War Department over a relatively short period of time for the camps, barracks, mess halls, warehouses, hospitals, dwellings and other buildings needed to house adequately the men and officers enrolled in the Nation's armed forces. Structures for providing entertainment and other special services will also be erected, according to authoritative information compiled by the Southern Pine Association.

Moreover, the billions of feet of lumber must be supplied in record-breaking time and must measure up to a standard of quality that will provide comfortable living quarters.

Southern pine will constitute a large percentage of the lumber needed in the gigantic Army camp construction program. It will be drawn from the far-flung forests of Dixie, from the Carolinas to Louisiana. Present indications are that at least 500 million feet of Southern pine will be required before the end of 1940.

Needs of the individual projects are listed as follows: Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C., 14,000,000 feet; Fort Dix, N. J., 40,000,000 feet; Corpus Christi, Texas, and Falmouth, Mass., 35,000,000 feet each; Camp Shelby, Miss., 30,000,000 feet; and Fort Bragg, N. C., 24,000,000 feet.

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Text of Willkie Address at Charleston

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech last night by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee:

Near here in South Charleston, there is a structure which typifies the danger facing the American people. They have been led into that danger by the false leadership of the New Deal. Tonight I want to make that danger clear.

The structure that I refer to is a naval ordnance plant. It was built during the last war to make armor plate, armor-piercing projectiles, and gun forgings for the United States Navy.

Not long ago on one of his non-political inspection trips, the third-term candidate came down here to look at this plant.

He, of course, was not interested in votes, and merely wanted to give the plant the benefit of his great knowledge of metallurgy and the manufacturing of heavy forgings.

He pointed, with pride, to the fact that construction was started on that plant when he was Assistant Secretary of Navy, more than 20 years ago. That was his contribution to the present production problem.

Safety of Nation

There are a number of things concerning this plant that the third term candidate did not mention; things which the New Deal would like to forget, but which I am not going to let it forget. These things have a direct bearing upon the safety of the American people. They are entitled to know the facts.

It is the duty of the Chief Executive to enlighten us concerning our defense problems. But at the time of his inspection trip here, the New Deal was still engaging in the fiction that there was no election.

I am mentioning this armor plant, because it is typical of what is happening, and has happened, and is bound to happen to our defense, wherever the New Deal lays its deadly hand upon it.

Now, armor plate is vital to our naval building program—to our whole system of defense. It is one of the most difficult products to manufacture.

Owing to the special nature of this product there are only four plants in the United States equipped to make armor plate. This plant here in Charleston is the only Government-owned plant. The others are privately run and owned.

The capacity of all of them is strictly limited. The increasing of their capacity is a slow—a very slow—process. It can not speedily be increased. Consequently, it is necessary for the Government to think ahead.

Thinking ahead, citizens of Charleston, is not only the secret of defense, but of any well managed government.

New Deal Did Not Think

But in this matter, as in almost every other matter connected with national defense, the New Deal did not think ahead.

It was thinking of entrenching itself in permanent power. It was thinking of packing the Supreme Court. It was thinking of purging those in Congress who dared to oppose its efforts to drag us down the road to complete state domination of our lives.

It was undermining any acceptable Democrat who might be a candidate for President except the third-term candidate—who was busy preparing an opportune moment to be drafted.

Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany in March, 1933. From then until the outbreak of war on Sept. 1, 1939, the situation throughout the world became increasingly dangerous. The State Department warned the third-term candidate time after time. So did the Army and Navy. The third-term candidate says he repeated these warnings to Congress.

But he allowed the plant to stand idle, out of repair, and to become useless for the production of armor plate. It was not until late in October, 1939, after the outbreak of actual war, that a contract was entered into to put this plant in working order.

The third-term candidate prates to the State Department listening posts in Europe that transmit information to Washington. That's the way he acts on the information. Similar instances are manifold.

And it was not until last June, not until after France had been conquered and England was standing with her back against the wall—not until then that operations for the production of armor plate were actually begun.

Picture Taken

That disarmament of us by boondoggling neglect is not compensated by the fact that the third-term candidate was once an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and had his picture taken beside the useless plant.

But that isn't the whole story. The plans made a year ago, and after the outbreak of war, required less than one third of the production that we now need from this very plant to meet our present naval program. That's the way he acts on superior knowledge he claims.

During the period the third-term candidate now says he saw trouble brewing, and during the time he was receiving warnings of it, and during the time he now says he was asking Congress for fuller defense, a part of the buildings and other facilities of this armor plant were turned over to the use of the National Youth Administration for the office of the WPA. Those are both worthy projects.

But I suggest that at that time it would have been better, and more in accord with the President's plain duty, to turn the entire plant over to armor makers.

And there is no distortion about that.

The third-term candidate points with pride to what the Government did when Woodrow Wilson was President.

But the two-ocean navy, which we need—need now—is seriously delayed, because this plant will not be able to produce armor plate until 1942.

On Oct. 2, of this year, the Secretary of the Navy wrote that it would be 18 months before necessary equipment could be installed, and that in the meantime: "the armor capacity will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the building program on the dates desired."

And the third-term candidate can nail that one to his barn door, if he wants to.

I mention this example just because I happen to be here in Charleston. It is not exceptional. It is typical.

Another Instance

Here is another instance: It is about the way he prepared our Government arsenals to meet the demands that he says he saw brewing for many years.

Last year General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, testified that some of the machinery in our arsenals was 40 years old. Hearings in Congress last year brought out the fact that 80 per cent of the machinery was of World War or pre-World War construction.

Government arsenals should be pilot plants, to serve as models—to show the way to private industry in a national emergency. If private industry tried to operate with machinery like that, business would fail forthwith.

Now let's see what the third term candidate's consistent policy with respect to defense was then, as he says, he knew trouble was brewing, aggression was rampant, and our safety continuously decreasing. He says that he has always emphasized national defense.

Last fall, after the war broke out, the President cut the Army's request for money to rehabilitate the arsenals that his neglect had impaired. Since then, Congress had to appropriate money for their rehabilitation. Yet he tries to blame Republicans for a condition of affairs that he prevented the Army from rectifying.

If you want diversion, and have the time, you can turn to any field in our defense, and find the same story.

In 1936, Adolf Hitler invaded the Rhineland. Italy conquered Ethiopia. Hitler announced the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis. Civil war broke out in Spain, and Germany, Italy, and Russia joined in it.

Warnings from Army

Every year since 1933—that is, for three years previously, Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. MacArthur, had been warning the third-term candidate that our Army was insufficiently equipped. In 1936 Gen. Malin Craig, who succeeded General MacArthur, sounded another warning. He described the military establishments of other nations as finished machines ready for instant use. And then he said (I quote:) "In contrast ours is an unfinished and unassembled machine. Some of its parts are not in existence, some exist as rough forgings, others in semi-finished form. Only a few are in condition for immediate use."

With these warnings, and against the background of those world events, and with his inside knowledge, the third-term candidate went before the Congress on Jan. 5, 1937, and asked for increased national defense appropriations of—how much an increase? Half a billion? Oh no! He asked for less than a hundred million dollars.

But at the same time he asked for $1,500,000,000 for relief and unemployment for men who would have been glad to help build our defense program at a decent wage.

That is the way the third term candidate placed emphasis on national defense.

That is his record.

All during the next year—1937—Russians, Germans, and Italians were fighting in Spain. The dictator powers gave us a ruthless demonstration of modern tanks and modern planes. And war between China and Japan broke out in the Far East.

And that year, Harry H. Woodring, the Secretary of War, in his annual report, told us this. He said: "The United States Army is relatively weaker compared with armies of other great countries than it was a year ago."

He said: "It should be borne in mind that modern aircraft cannot be quickly improvised. The construction of airplanes takes considerable time. Hence our peacetime strength should approach rather closely our requirements in war."

Asked for $50,000,000

And immediately following that, Mr. Roosevelt went before Congress in January, 1938, with that background and asked for—how much of an increase? Something big, surely, something that would cause the opposition to raise the roof? Oh, no. He asked for an extra fifty million.

That is the way the third-term candidate placed emphasis on national defense, that is his record.

And then came the events of 1938: the seizure of Austria by Hitler, the Munich Conference, and the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Nazi military machine.

World events rushed on with an incredible speed and fury, and, of these events, by his own statement, the President had foreknowledge and warning.

And in that year—five years after the New Deal had come to power—the Acting Secretary of War reported that the United States had fallen behind the rest of the world not merely in the number of its military aircraft, but also in its technical leadership. And the Army's Chief of Staff declared that "our Regular Army . . . ranks only eighteenth among the standing armies of the world."

In his report of June 30, 1937, the Secretary of War had said that since airplanes couldn't be improvised, our peacetime strength should closely approach our wartime requirements.

Yet, in his message to Congress on Jan. 12, 1939, the third-term candidate with that background said, "No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total of either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations."

In 1939, in swift succession Hitler dismembered Czechoslovakia, demanded the surrender by Poland of Danzig and the Polish Corridor, concluded an alliance with Rusia and inflicted upon the world the horrors of total war.

Urgent Warnings

The War Department increased the urgency of its warnings. In June the Chief of Staff warned that we were short of critical armament and equipment. At the end of that year—1939—he reported that the Army "is probably less than 25 per cent ready for immediate action."

And after that, what did the third-term candidate recommend?

In his budget message of Jan. 3 last, four months after the outbreak of European war, and with that background, he proposed expenditures for national defense that were an increase of a quarter of a billion more than was spent in the fiscal year 1940.

And he declared that this appropriation was—and I am quoting his own words—"This is an increase, of course, over the current year, though it is far less than many experts on national defense think should be spent, though it is in my judgment a sufficient amount for the coming year."

So he overruled the experts.

Actually, it was necessary for Congress to provide in appropriations and contract authorizations over $10,000,000,000 more than the President asked for in January.

Thus, when he asked for a quarter of a billion dollars more last January, he was only one fortieth right.

That is the way the third-term candidate placed emphasis on national defense in January, 1940. That is his record.

On May 10, 1940, the invasion of Holland and Belgium began. Japan was continuing to overrun China, and threatening Britain's position in the Orient. For over a year our fleet had been based in the Pacific Ocean.

Brushed Aside Experts

With this background, it is the third-term candidate who, on May 14, 1940, according to a New York Times dispatch, "brushed aside as utterly stupid suggestions that developments in the European struggle and their implications in the Pacific strengthened the arguments for a two-ocean American Navy. . . . Such a conception of the Nation's floating defenses was just plain dumb, he added."

It is this same man who now tells us that he foresaw the outbreak of the war. He had a constant stream of information and he had his foresight. But this armor plant of yours, right here in Charleston, was not even in production yet.

Even after the whole country had been aroused to the dangers that confronted us, the third-term candidate delayed. As late as last June, he told Congress that it might as well go home: there was nothing more for it to do.

But since that time Congress has passed the military conscription bill, the two-ocean Navy bill, the bill to provide for the necessary amortization of emergency plants built for national defense, and three additional defense appropriation bills totaling seven billion dollars, and contract authorizations.

People of America, are you going to return such an Administration to power again—an Administration that keeps our safety on order?

This is a serious hour. The fate of this Nation is in your hands. Make the right decision. Join with me. Join with me in this great crusade to make America strong, and to keep America free.

High Court's Ruling Opens Pay Roll Lists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — Enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law is expected to be expedited by the Supreme Court's refusal Oct. 28 to discuss the right of the Wage-Hour Division to subpoena business records.

The Court's action meant that the Montgomery Ward Company, mail order distributors, had failed in its attempt to classify payroll inspection under the Wage-Hour Law as a violation of the Constitution.

"There can be no excuse for any employers refusing access to payroll records to Wage and Hour Division inspectors in view of the Court's refusal to review the Montgomery Ward decision," commented Col. Phillip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator. Officials of the division said numerous employers had refused to open their records for routine inspection pending settlement of the Montgomery Ward case.

The Montgomery Ward case was the first major wage-hour dispute to be acted upon by the Supreme Court. A second case in which the constitutionality of the act itself is at issue is to be argued Nov. 18. In this instance a district court has sustained the Darby Lumber Company of Georgia, in its contention that the Government's attempt to regulate hours and wages in interstate industry is unconstitutional.

A third case scheduled to come before the Court this session involves a challenge by a group of Southern textile manufactures as to the constitutionality of the wage scale fixed by the Administrator in co-operation with representatives of the textile industry.

Prior to the Supreme Court's action the right of the Wage-Hour Division to inspect payroll records of covered firms whether or not complaints were filed had previously been upheld by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. Montgomery Ward then appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari asking for a review of the circuit court's decision. This was refused yesterday.

The subpoena power of the Administrator, challenged by Montgomery Ward is also being contested in four cases in the lower Federal courts involving the Cudahy Packing Company and three newspapers—the Lowell (Mass.) Sun, the Easton (Pa.) Free Press and the Easton (Pa.) Express.

Miner for Roosevelt

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 29 (AP) — Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was enlisted today under the political banner of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Kennedy represents the miners on the National Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Kennedy Denies Roosevelt Seeks to Get U. S. in War

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy last night branded as "false" a charge that President Roosevelt was trying to involve this country in the war abroad and called for his re-election as the man who "can best serve the Nation."

Mr. Kennedy, who made a hurried return by clipper plane Sunday from England, spoke over a Nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System in a program sponsored by his wife and nine children.

He denied there was a secret commitment by the President to Great Britain to lead the United States into war, saying:

"If President Roosevelt were as wicked as his opponents charge, which he is not, and even if he had undisclosed commitments, which he has not, the facts are against our participation in this war."

The Ambassador asserted that in his post as representative of the American people in London, he "would certainly become aware" of any such commitment and that he could "assure you now with absolute sincerity and honesty that there has been no such commitment."

"We are re-earming," he said, "because it is the only way in which America can stay out of war. If we re-arm fast enough, America will stay out of war. It is today our only guarantee of peace."

Vital Decisions Foreseen

"It is not an answer to our problem that strong men, able men, may be summoned to Cabinet posts. Ultimately decisions on burning questions of policy will have to be made by the Chief Executive. A new hand cannot give these problems that careful, thorough and intelligent attention which they must immediately have if our Nation is to be secure.

"In the light of these considerations, I believe that Franklin D. Roosevelt should be re-elected President of the United States."

Dwelling specifically on the war issue, Mr. Kennedy said American people favored avoiding war and pointed out that there was no conflict among the candidates for the Presidency. "The Republicans," he said, "have expressly approved this policy."

"If we declare war, our own best interests would be harmed. England's valiant fight is giving us time to prepare. Without assistance from us the British will find it much more difficult to carry on."

He said nothing could be more harmful from the viewpoint of Great Britain than the declaration of war by the United States.

Discussing the possibility that the United States could be attacked, Ambasador Kennedy said that problem presented "the same difficulties to any belligerent that our attacking them does."

Speed Is Required

"I have seen an outnumbered, but brave band of R. A. F. (Royal Air Force) flyers and about 20 miles of water keep back the German invader," he said. "The answer still rings out—speed in re-armament.

"Three thousand miles of ocean, while handy, in and of itself is not enough protection for us. But with an adequate Navy we are assured of a greater measure of safety."

Mr. Kennedy said he had heard from "a great many peaple" that the defense program was "bogging down," and added that it was unfortunate that this charge had been "injected into a political campaign when national teamwork is necessary."

"If we now lack the crusading effort for re-armament," he went on, "and I hope we do not, it is certainly not to be laid at the door of the White House. The President has provided a program and the Nation's best specialists, and a Democratic Congress has provided ample funds.

"If blame there be, we all must share in the inherent weakness of our democratic system where force and propaganda have no place, even in the vital job of re-arming."

Declaring that the lessons of this war were ours for the taking, the envoy asserted that the European combat was one in which machines were more important than men, and said:

"I have always been of the opinion that if Mr. Chamberlain had had 5,000 first-line planes at home when he conferred at Munich, we would have truly seen 'peace in our time.'

"Peace and good-will on this hemisphere, greater and still greater plane production, a powerful and still more powerful navy, and a trained, competent and larger Army—all are being translated into effective results by our national government. In short, the country must realize that it must get itself in shape."

"Events move so quickly," he said, "the man of experience is our man of the hour."

Admits Disagreements

Here Mr. Kennedy left the war question to answer rumors that he had left London because of a rift with the President.

"It is true," he said, "that there have been disagreements between the President and me—I have disagreed with him sharply on some issues. And I have disagreed with him on methods employed in carrying out objectives on which we agreed.

"I am certain that if he has had the time to study my work, as I have his, that he has found things done by me with which he disagreed. But such is not uncommon. I am positive every employee is not always in agreement with his employer, and certainly the opposite is true.

"However, these are times, as you all know, which clamor for national unity — times when national teamwork is vital and when only fundamental disagreements should be considered. Happily, on these great, momentous questions of foreign policy, trade, commerce and the future of our American way of life I find little basis for disagreement with the President."

Discussing the third term controversy, the diplomat said it was true that nothing in the Constitution limited the term of service and likewise true that the tradition "really represents the preference of earlier Presidents."

"Nonetheless, in normal times, I might be persuaded that the best interests of the country called for no third term," he added. "But the third term is the least of the many considerations which the American people should take into accounit in exercising their choice a week hence.

"The gigantic issues which must be faced, arising out of the world crisis, make the third term opposition seem insignificant by comparison."

Roosevelt Due to Spring Boston Surprise

Continued from Page 1.

dell L. Willkie nearly three weeks ago.

Before the umbrella-carrying crowd, he replied to Republican charges that, under him, American boys will be sent to fight in Europe.

"All this talk about sending American boys to Europe does not confirm with the facts of past or the facts of the future," the President declared." He added that, "What a pity it is that there is an injection of fear into this campaign, fear about things that don't exist. The only thing we have to fear in America is fear itself."

The President, evidently impressed that as many New Havenites turned out as did, insisted that if fear had existed during the past seven years the social advancements made could not have been accomplished.

In the New Haven crowd were nearly 1,500 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a C. I. O. outfit, carrying signs saying, "Roosevelt Stands by Labor, Labor Stands by Roosevelt," and "A. F. of L. and C. I. O. workers are for Roosevelt."

Willkie's Weather Perfect

In contrast to the downpour which greeted the President in Connecticut, Mr. Willkie enjoyed perfect weather on his four-day New England tour.

The President arrived in New Haven about 6:30 a. m. from Washington but his train was not shunted to the location of his rear platform talk until just before 9:30. He talked briefly and then the Roosevelt special pulled out for Hartford at 9:40. He first greeted the New Haven crowd by saying:

"It is good of you to come out on this rainy day and I appreciate it."

He referred to the previous possibility that his New England tour was in danger of cancellation because of the Italo-Greecian war.

"Within the past few days we are afraid another conflict has broken out. I notice that in all these conflicts the United States has kept clear and is not getting into war."

Joined by Local Candidates

Referring to the selective service lottery yesterday, the President said: "We are starting to train more men not that we expect to have to send them but for the same reason as you have umbrellas up today so as not to get wet."

Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven introduced the President.

The presidential party was joined by Robert A. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, United States Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) and Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, all seeking re-election.

After leaving New Haven, the presidential train slowed down going through Wallingford, where more than 100 persons stood in the rain just to see the President riding through.

At Meriden, about 1,500 spectators lined the station. Seeing the crowd withstanding the heavy downpour, the President called for an unscheduled stop and delivered a short address of greeting.

Obviously, all along the way, the President's potential audiences were completely masked by the rain. Observers considered the turnout under these conditions a tribute to the President's drawing power.

At Berlin, Conn., the President was greeted by another 1,500 spectators as the train slowed down.

Big Crowd at Hartford

A crowd of 25,000 persons cheerred the President at Bushnell Park, Hartford, when he declared, "Today the United States is at peace and is going to remain at peace."

He received further cheers when he said, "This crowd is a great omen of what is to happen next Tuesday."

The President told the audience, "What I am working for is the unity of the United States—unity of the American people in the great program of national defense."

He praised the workers of Connecticut for their part in the defense activities and said he was working to make the United States strong enough to defend itself from attack from the outside . . . I have had the repsonsibility almost every month to avoid entangling alliances which would involve us in war." He charged also in Hartford, the insurance center of the East, that some insurance companies and employers have spread fear among the policy holders by intimating their policies will shrink in value if he is reelected. He insisted that such activity is the "most dastardly and unpatriotic thing that I know of."

Visits Airplane Plants

Leaving Bushnell Park and going through a line of more than 50,000 persons on the streets of Hartford, the President went to the plants of the United Aircraft Corporation in East Hartford, touring the company's two plants—the Pratt & Whitney Division, manufacturing motors, and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division.

This aircraft organization is in the midst of a tremendous expansion program and is now working on government contracts totaling $160,000,000 for 17,000 airplane engines.

In his brief survey of the plant, the President saw nine types of airplane motors ranging from 500 h. p. to 2,000 h. p. and viewed charts showing that employment in the organization has jumped from 1,000 in 1935 to 20,000 in 1940.

Employees of the plant, dressed in gray jackets, lined the route around the aircraft grounds.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin greeted the President at Hartford and rode with him partway to Hartford. Governor Baldwin was one of the strongest workers for Wendell L. Willkie at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. Former Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connnecticut also rode in the President's car for some distance, as did Robert A. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor and Senator Francis T. Maloney.

Met at Massachusetts Line

At the Massachusetts State line in Longmeadow, President Roosevelt was greeted by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and by Mayor Roger L. Putnam (D) of Springfield, who rode into Springfield in the President's car.

James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, former Governors of the Bay State, also were among the Democratic leaders in the party which met the President at the State line.

Mr. Curley attempted to ride in the President's car as Democratic National Committeeman for Massachusetts, but he was barred.

The President's inspection of the Springfield Arsenal and his speech at the City Park were the features of his Springfield visit.

The President rode through crowded downtown streets of Springfield in murky weather. Although the first part of the tour began in a downpour by the time the President reached Hartford the rain had stopped. Therefore, at Hartford and Springfield he was greeted by tremendous crowds, whereas in New Haven only 6,000 persons had greeted him although 20,000 to 30,000 had been expected.

An hour behind schedule as the result of the dense crowds at Hartford and the disorder of the Massachusetts travelcade, in contrast to the well-run motor tour in Connecticut from Hartford to the State line, President Rooseyelt left Springfield for Worcester by train at approximately 2 p. m. At Worcester, where he was expected to arrive at 3:45, he was to give a brief rear platform talk.

On Again, Off Again Guadeloupe It Again

NEW YORK (AP)—The British radio, heard here by the National Broadcasting Company, announced Oct. 29 that "Guadeloupe, the French colonial island in the West Indies, has definitely declared itself to be on the side of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of 'Free Frenchmen.' "

Forty-five minutes later, NBC reported, a Vichy Government spokesman, speaking from Paris, declared Guadelope "is firmly behind the Vichy Government."

War veterans on the island, according to the spokesman, sent a message to Vichy expressing their "unswerving loyalty" to the French Government.

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Is Ruin of Business Ultimate New Deal Aim?

Battle of America—X

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A basic issue in the "Battle of America" is whether the American people are to accept indefinitely attacks on business, apparently aimed at its control.

There appears to be no basic quarrel between the two Presidential candidates over the basic reforms of the last eight years. Candidate Willkie has stated that he is uninterested in further "arguing the issues of 1932." But a pattern of government pressure has been built up in the last eight years which goes far beyond those reforms. Taken all of a piece, the pattern is one of revolutionizing the American economic system, harassing business and then proclaiming government ownership and operation as the only alternative.

The picture must be seen as a whole.

A part has already been sketched in. It has been shown that powers are being steadily withdrawn from business and given to the government, and that while business has been recklessly attacked on the mere ground of bigness, government agencies have been built up even bigger.

Principle of Segregation

Another form of attack has been the "divorce" or segregation principle applied to business. Arguing that "conflict of interest" results when any two functions such as those of broker and dealer are carried out by the same firm, the New Deal thinkers have applied this principle as far as possible to Wall Street, to the cost and detriment of investors, holders of defaulted and foreign bonds, owners of investment trust shares, etc.

The Department of Justice has tried to apply the scalpel to the oil industry, to split apart production, pipe-line operation, refining, and marketing, and to the movie industry to divorce production from distribution. The Federal Communications Commission has recommended splitting Western Electric from American Telephone, and the "death sentence" in the Utility Act of 1935 would apparently break up all holding companies without any provision for "reintegration."

The old-line "commodity clause" was inserted in the original draft of the 1939 Omnibus Railroad bill, to force the divorce of the steamship business from any other line of business, and if it had not been thrown out in later drafts it would have made corporate orphans of U. S. Steel's efficient Isthmian Steamship Company, Bethlehem's Kalmar, the tanker fleets of the big oil companies, and the ship operations of United Fruit, Matson Line, etc.

Expanding New Deal Power

On the other hand the New Deal agencies have steadily been given more powers. The Tennessee Valley Authority has gone from flood control to power generation, then to transmission, then to fertilizer production, then to re-forestation, etc. The Securities and Exchange Commission, first set up to regulate Wall Street, has also been put in charge of the Utility Act administration. The Commodity Exchange Administration, set up to protect farm interests on the big commodity exchanges has now asked Congress for the control of well-run exchanges handling commodities produced entirely abroad, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has crowded the Comptroller's Office into second or third place as a bank regulating agency.

Business has been pushed around with quite contradictory economic theories. There have been drives toward equity financing, under the Utility Act and the first draft of the Investment Trust Act, though the tax laws distinctly favor bond financing. Floor traders on the Stock Exchange have been hampered because their operations "accentuate the trend" but "competitive bidding" for new security offerings has been encouraged though it does the same thing. The amendment of the Bankruptcy Act which created Section 77B in 1933 gave more power to managements and the Chandler Act, through insistence on "independent trustees," took it away.

The SEC has criticised the utilities for inadequate depreciation and the Federal Communications Commissions has criticised the American Telephone for excessive depreciation while the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been one of the greatest enemies to proper accounting in the United States. Under the Utility Act of 1935 the SEC has tried to force corporate simplification on the utility systems which state laws obstruct or completely prevent.

Undivided Profits Tax

On an even larger scale the undivided profits tax ran counter to a whole body of State and Federal laws and administrative rulings intended to keep corporations from paying out the dividends the undivided profits tax was aimed at forcing them to pay out. Under the National Recovery Act a nation-wide system of economic planning was set up, but the Department of Justice is now operating on a theory of "atomization" or "pulverization" of business back down into small units, though the NRA is being revived in the coal industry and numerous others.

In fact, the laissez-faire system in general is being attacked on the general ground that it isn't laissez-faire enough—and so ought to be even less. These contradictions naturally lead to confusion in business council, and of course are one of the chief reasons why the law, the rulings and regulations, and the pronouncements of economic philosophy from Washington today are so complex and obscure. It is hard to make contradictions click. And they have only one thing in common. They mean more power for Washington—either to run the new-styled individual industry NRA's, or to police the pulverized industrial fragments.

Basing-Point System

Far-fetched and troublesome theories have been forced on business' attention. There have been repeated attemps to unseat the basing-point pricing system in the heavy industries like steel, cement, sugar, etc.; though the customers don't complain, nobody wants the f. o. b. mill pricing system, and the basing-point system was accepted under the NRA. The SEC tried for a year to force a new-fangled "broker bank" on Wall Street, and gave up only in the face of overwhelming testimony that it was completely impracticable.

The tax laws have been juggled to business' detriment. The undivided profits tax penalized the established practice of "plowing in earnings." The capital gains tax was re-written on a basis of "heads-the-Treasury-wins, tails-the-corporation loses." The income tax hits the capital goods industries extra hard through the lack of adequate carry-over of losses, and penalizes aggressive business by making it expensive to offset the losses on new ventures sepaartely incorporated against the earnings of established affiliates.

Little business has been hit worse than big business. The undivided profits tax left the big established corporations virtually unscathed and penalized the little fellows busy plowing everything back for future growth. Break-up of the basing-point system would have left Steel and Bethlehem unhurt and hit instead the small local companies, as did the excessive official interpretation of the word "region" under the Walsh-Healy Act.

Political Committees Hit

The changes in the bankruptcy laws virtually wiped out protective committees for small investors, and the Securities Act hit the little corporations and the small investment houses while the big fellows could stand the extra accounting and legal fraternity work. A Department of Justice proposal aired in the Temporary National Economic Committee for compulsory licensing of patents would have wiped out most of their value for the small independents like Major Armstrong who forced "amplitude-modulation" radiocasting on the big companies. The Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act and the official interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act penalized the little banks rather than the big New York banks and the rules for registration of stock exchanges were harder on the little interior exchanges than on the New York Stock Exchange.

Separately, each of the New Deal's bigger and broader interpretation of its reform mandate may have its plausibility, but added up, they can mean only one of two things. Either the clique of thinkers back of them want to destroy private business, or else they are enamored of continual trouble-making, as though the picture were to freeze like the Grecian urn of which Keats wrote, with the regulators forever pursuing, business always pursued.

The friendly reception given in Washington to Communists, fellow-travelers, and other far-left-wingers seems to indicate that the real purpose is not to continue forever pursuing private enterprise, but to extinguish it, as rapidly as the American people will permit.

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Respite From Election Campaign

Wide World

Republican Nominee in an Informal Visit

Wendell L. Willkie and Mrs. Willkie chat with the manager of the Willkie farms, Miss Mary Sleeth (left center), and Mrs. Willkie's mother, Mrs. Cora Wilk, in the garden of Miss Sleeth's home at Rushville, Ind. The farm manager not only has had experience in stock raising and crop rotation, but has been active in politics.

Introducing Mary Sleeth, A Valuable Willkie Aide

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"She was head librarian in Rushville; I was her assistant. She started me on a career, but Wendell Willkie ended it four years later when he asked me to marry him."

Mrs. Edith Willkie, wife of the Republican nominee for President, was introducing newspaperwomen to Miss Mary Sleeth, affable manager of the five Willkie farms in Central Indiana.

With the Willkies living on Fifth Avenue the last 10 years, Mary Sleeth might have dropped out of their lives entirely. On the contrary, their friendship has continued, their paths crossing frequently to their mutual advantage.

It was Miss Sleeth who encouraged her attractive young assistant, Edith Wilk, to accept the young man who came courting from over Elwood way. Twenty-three years later, Miss Sleeth was there at the Philadelphia convention not only to "hold Mrs. Willkie's hand" when her husband's nomination suddenly became imminent, but to tell the candidate himself a few inside facts about party organization and party personalities.

Stock Poses for Cameramen

Since June Miss Sleeth has had the job of taking newspapermen and cameramen on tours of the Willkie farms. "It's getting so every time a cameraman shows up the hogs run right over and strike a pose," she jokingly reported to the presidential nominee recently.

Mr. Willkie chose a woman manager for his farms two years ago, when Mrs. Willkie's father, the former custodian, passed on.

"When Wendell asked me to manage his farms, I told him he must be crazy," said Miss Sleeth.

"'You know, Mary,' he replied, 'I've gotten where I am by doing things people thought were crazy.'"

Miss Sleeth was one of Rushville's three "Sleeth girls." Their father, George Sleeth, was a State Senator. Mary and an older sister, Eleanor, still live in a stucco cottage on Harrison Street, Rushville. A third daughter, Charlotte, married and moved to New York, but even she has not lost that taste for politics which seems born in so many Hoosiers. She is treasurer of the New York State Republican Women, Inc.

During Christmas dinner with the Willkies last year, Charlotte Sleeth Farrar confided to her host: "If you'd come to the Republican convention, you could be nominated." He laughed heartily.

Librarian and Farmer

Mary Sleeth graduated from Earlham College, taught school a few years, then became town librarian. In Rushville, as in many Indiana towns, the public library is one of the finest buildings, and the librarian one of the leading citizens.

When her father passed on, Mary assumed direction of a farm that had been in the family since her great grandfather settled in Indiana—about the time it became a State. That way she acquired the experience that led Wendell Willkie to entrust five more farms to her guardianship in the last two years.

In addition to the Sleeths and the Wilks, Rushville is also the home of former Senator James E. Watson, longtime Republican "boss" of Indiana. Under his tutelage, Mary Sleeth became active in Republican politics. She served as precinct committeewoman, then as County Vice-Chairman, and then from 1928 to 1932 was elevated to State Vice-Chairman. In 1932 she was on the Republican ticket for State Treasurer, but that was the year the New Dealers swept the State.

A "Regular" in Politics

Miss Sleeth is such a stanch party person that she, along with other old-time Republicans in Indiana, scarcely expected to see Mr. Willkie get the nomination at Philadelphia.

Sitting on the floor of the convention, among the Indiana alternates, sometimes with Mrs. Willkie by her side, her thoughts must have gone back frequently to the friendly but vigorous political arguments that had taken place on her front porch those summer nights when Wendell Willkie came home to visit his wife's people.

"Miss Sleeth," Mrs. Willkie explained to newswomen, "is one of those rock-ribbed Republicans who doesn't have much use for anyone who votes any other way."

On the subject of farming, there have never been any harsh words between Miss Sleeth and her boss. Each farm has its own tenant living on it, but the woman manager usually makes daily visits to them, keeps the books, buys the fertilizer, decides when and where to sell the livestock. Rush County is famous for the density of its hog population.

Telegram From 'the Boss'

Before he understood the strenuous job of running for the Presidency, Mr. Willkie used to drop off in Rushville about once a month. Miss Sleeth would drive him out to look over the farms. He's different from the usual absentee landlord in that section, she explains, because he doesn't exhaust his farms for the money that's in them. He insists on observance of the rotation rule of wheat, to clover, to corn, to wheat.

Every once in a while Mr. Willkie sends her a good-natured telegram about some farm matter, but usually he just tells Miss Sleeth to use her own judgment. Frequently he reminds her to "be fair with the boys" who are doing the farming.

Income from the 1,400 acres is divided 50-50 between the Willkies and their tenants. The Willkies' share, Miss Sleeth is instructed to put back into improvements. This summer, with all the visiting sightseers, and the bus companies instructing their drivers to point out the farms as they go by, there have been numerous expenses for new fences and extra paint. A practical person, Miss Sleeth puts them down on the debit side of the ledger as "just one of the costs of being in the public eye."

Farms Bought Separately

Miss Sleeth says that Mr. Willkie has been purchasing Indiana farm land because he considers it a sound investment. At the same time, she senses in him a hankering to get "his feet back in the straw pile" now and then. Summers he sends his son, Philip, out to the farms to work behind the harrow and thresher.

Mr. Willkie bought his farms separately during the depression when acreage value had dropped. He paid between $70 and $90 an acre. Today the price for land in that area is $100 an acre and over. The five Willkie farms today are assessed at $88,000.

As soon as Mr. Willkie was nominated, Agricultural officials in Washington rushed to their books to see if he was getting any of the New Deal's farm payments. He was, they found, and with consistency, would advocate continuance of some sort of payments to farmers if he became President, he announced. Crop control checks received from Washington are divided along with other income among the Willkie tenants. Rural Electrification Administration lines have helped to modernize the farms.

Newport News Hums With Activity As U. S. Ship Contracts Bring Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—This peninsula city on Virginia's great harbor, Hampton Roads, is a boom town today. Its population is 36,933. Its prosperity depends on its main industry—shipbuilding. Shipbuilding is booming. The Federal Government has awarded millions of dollars in contracts for war and merchant marine vessels to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Swelling its normal population of 37,000, thousands of workers have been taken on; thousands more have flocked to the city, eager for bonanza profits. Construction has taken a furious pace, with new homes, both Government-sponsored and privately financed, being erected to meet a critical housing shortage. Not since 1917 has the peninsula been such a beehive. Its pace of life is destined to increase even more as the national defense program re-establishes the training bases and munitions depots here.

Three shifts of men now rush work at the shipyards on aircraft carriers, cruisers and battleships. Total contracts approximate half a billion dollars. Some 12,000 persons are now employed. More will be added. Building warcraft is the heaviest kind of marine construction. In one plant alone, that where gigantic propeller shafts, red hot, are shaped in a press, $14,000,000 for additional equipment will be spent.

A housing authority has taken over the problem of a critical housing shortage.

Construction work means employment also. New housing means tearing down old. Workers are demolishing sections of the city's slums. It's hard to find even a corner in some rooms in some houses in which to sleep. A newspaperman found eight men asleep in one room. There are few rooms for rent.

Withal, there's a spirit of good fellowship.

In Newport News there's a Victory Arch erected in commemoration of the winning of the World War, an effort in which Newport News shared largely. Today, she repeats her efforts for national defense—not war.

Construction Strike Settled in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29 (AP)—A general strike of American Federation of Labor construction workers ended today and John J. Church, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, announced the labor holiday had resulted in agreements with 120 on-union contractors in St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Willkie Talks to American Women

IRONTON, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—The text of Wendell L. Willkie's radio address to the women of America, transcribed by Columbia Broadcasting System, follows:

I have been looking forward to this opportunity to speak to the women of America. I want you women to know you have encouraged and inspired me by your support in this campaign. You have convinced the whole Nation that your concern in our problems and our future is the concern of all of us. It seems to me that you are going to vote this year with a view to the whole long future of our country. You are thinking of the America that you want to insure for your children and grandchildren through your use of your vote on Nov. 5.

I have been thinking about this America, too. I have thought of specific answers to the questions you would probably put to me if we could sit down and spin this future America together. In the first place, we would want a strong America. Everything we have and everything we are has been the result of knowing how to make each person more effective.

Each American has been able to produce more in less time. Each has earned more and each has been able to buy more. This is the secret of America. That is the reason for our standard of living. That is the reason why you and your families have had the most comforts and pleasures, the most clothes, the most and best food of any people in the world.

That progress of ours was almost constant until 1929. Then it was interrupted and since then for the first time in our history, we have failed to recover. Our national income has never again reached the level of 1926. Millions of us have lost our earning power entirely and we are told that these, the unemployed, will never go back to work.

The Administration now in power and the third-term candidate now seeking re-election have never explained to us this failure to recover. Even now that the third-term candidate is making political speeches he has not explained to us the immediate issues of this campaign in terms of today and of tomorrow. He has only brought up the problems of yesterday.

But we want to get production, which is after all our strength. We want to get production going again: We know we can get production going and we will give you a government which understands production and which will help you and your husbands and sons to become strong through production.

Must Be Free

This future America of ours must be free. The reason for all the progress we have made has been our freedom, the freedom of the individual. This freedom means the rights of persons and of property and above all it means the Bill of Rights. We have been free to use our talents and our property to our own advantage and to the common good. If we found that this free use of property was harmful to others, we set up laws to regulate it, but never until recently did we consider regulation more important than freedom.

A government that destroys our freedom destroys our productive power, and a government that tampers with our productive power tampers with our freedom. One result of this tampering is that more than 9,000,000 of us have no jobs. This is a form of economic slavery and we cannot have an America that is only party free.

Production Only Cure

Remember, only production—and let me emphasize it—only production will cure the unemployment that makes some of us insecure. You have all heard me say what I believe in to make our Country secure.

I believe, for instance, in collective bargaining, proper administration of the National Labor Relations Act, guarantees that no wages shall be permitted to go below a certain level or that no person shall be required to work over so many hours.

The kind of an America you hope for will be the one where promises are kept. Those are my promises.

I think the greatest concern of every woman in America, however, must be the future of her sons and her daughters. We have no so-called youth problem, women of America; we have only the problem of putting our young people to work. This should be the land of opportunity.

We are a young Nation; we have young and unbelievably rich land; we have the greatest industrial energy, we have the biggest capital resources, the most productive labor, brilliant scientific minds, the wealthiest area of free trade, unlimited natural resources, and this precious freedom of ours.

You want our future America to be unified. Every woman knows that the lessons of democracy are learned in the home. These are the lessons of tolerance, fair dealing, honesty, unselfishness and faith in one another. They make unified families and they also equally make unified nations. We likewise need national defense in this critical period of the world and we shall have the greatest defense that American industry can produce.

But you women must be the inspiration of the greatest defense of all. That defense is the strongest armor of the heroic British people today. It is a unified nation. We must have the determination that American democracy shall not go the way that the continental democracies of Europe have gone. In our future America you women will want to keep the foundation of liberal and universal education on which our democracy is built. You have claimed by far the largest part in giving us this treasure.

I think that most of all in this difficult time we want the America that we know and the America that we love and trust, and I believe that we will always want it. For ourselves and for our children we want the republic of our Constitution and of George Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and of Abraham Lincoln. This year all of us are voting in responsibility not only to ourselves but to posterity and to civilization.

Wagner Charge Denied by Lewis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—John L. Lewis, the Congress of Industrial Organizations leader who last week gave his support to Wendell L. Willkie for President, said today that he would not accept the Secretaryship of Labor "if, in the future, it should again be tendered to me."

He made the statement in formal comment upon a radio speech by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, last night, which was announced as a reply to the speech in which Mr. Lewis announced for Mr. Willkie and gave his views on the Roosevelt Administration.

"Senator Wagner is an honorable man and I esteem him highly," Mr. Lewis said in his statement. "It is unfortunate that he stooped to charge by inference and innuendo that an offer of the portfolio of labor would influence me.

"In the past, I have been offered the portfolio of labor and I have declined it. If, in the future, it should again be tendered to me I would decline it."

Joins de Gaulle

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—General Le Gentilhomme, commander of the Allied forces in French and British Somaliland at Djibouti until the French-German armistice, has joined the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London, the de Gaulle headquarters announced.

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Last Holiday Afternoon

I HARDLY THINK it is worth the trouble of recording. And yet the picture stays in my mind. Perhaps I shall be rid of it, now that I am setting it down in print; perhaps I shall only intensify the response to beauty which it quickens in me.

* * *

It was our last holiday afternoon, in Maine; and as exquisite weather as we had had for almost three weeks: our world a brilliancy of blue and gold, with the sweet scent of burning leaves on the sharp air and the first deft touches of scarlet to punctuate the green top branches of the maples. Without precisely planning anything of the sort, we found ourselves en route to my favorite of all the little deep-sunk harbors of that coast—a quiet place and unfrequented by the traffic of business and pleasure craft which choke so many of the harbors, hemmed around by placid lawns and sloping gardens, with on one side only a bridge to span the little river which empties there into the sea. A rattling of trucks over the loose boards and a honking of horns just reached us from that direction, but could not begin to disturb the calm, tangible and intangible, which pervaded the place.

We drove the car down a steep lane and out upon a wharf, which thrusts its cobbled surface into the still harbor water. We turned off the motor and sat on in our places, not talking, just thinking and soaking in the salt air and the drenching sunshine. Now and then a fisherman would stump along in his rubber boots and putter a while among his nets; once a man and some small boys drove down in a rickety Ford. The man, like us, just sat in the car with his newspaper; but the boys scampered like rabbits down the steep incline to the wharf's lower level, in and out and over the boats that were tied up there. Their thin little voices reached us, their laughter, their shouts of triumph as they held high a length of seaweed or a shell or a fish, perhaps, for their father to exclaim over and admire. But they remained outside the serenity of the world which we inhabited.

The sun dropped lower, flecking with gold the tips of the waves that lay out in the channel, throwing into more definite outline the rocky shores of a little island with its cargo of twisted pines. We shut the windows of the car and drew the collars of our coats closer, but still we stayed where we were. The harbor water paled until it was a lovely pastel blue, until the mists crept up under the dark shadows of the tree-lined shores. Suddenly we turned our heads. For some change had taken place in the scene.

* * *

Straight down the channel, smoothly and speedily, a row-boat moved. A red boat, rowed by a woman in an olive green jersey. She was alone and enjoying her task mightily. Eagerly she bent to her oars, briskly she straightened up again as the boat skimmed along in response to her clever handling. So red it was against that dim blue water—the exact accent required by the setting. We watched her, fascinated. She must have spent all her life in and out of boats, so well did she know her way with them. Red against blue. Such a slim line of red, too, drawn against the expanse of blue; and yet enough, quite perfect.

She was nearing the bridge, now, skirting the far harbor shore. We wondered where she was going and why she went alone. Perhaps from sheer joy in it. Yes, that was surely the case. The form and poise of her was eloquent of her delight in the motion, the speed, the sense of power. Now some people, two girls and a man, appeared on the shore; they waved and shouted and the woman in the olive green jersey called back her replies. We understood now that this was a new row-boat and that her friends were admiring it and her skill in its handling. We did not feel surprised that she was proud to have her new, slim, graceful boat launched at last upon those pale blue waters which rippled in the last light like (simply no other metaphor will serve) watered taffeta. We watched silently until her friends went back up the garden slope, until the woman herself disappeared under the bridge.

* * *

As I have said, it was nothing, just nothing at all; and yet I cannot forget it. The last day of vacation, my favorite Maine harbor, and that vigorous woman rowing the red boat. I shall be more tolerant, after this, of the color red which I have never quite liked. I may as well adjust myself to it, because that little scene of complete unimportance is going to remain with me all winter. I shall not need just now to look at a marine by Jonas Lie or anyone else, for I carry my marine with me.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

I Heard a Finch

Goldenly, much
Like a sunny ray,
I saw a finch dancing
On a cold gray day.

Cheerily, high
On his windy limb,
I heard a finch whistling,
And whistled with him!

ELAINE V. EMANS

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Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

By Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANADA GOOSE IN VONTURY PORCELAIN: *A Ceramic by Wheeler Williams*

THIS LIFE-SIZED plaque of a Canada goose in flight is extremely modern in spirit and style. A conventional subject has been treated in a fresh and unfamiliar fashion. The artist, Wheeler Williams, is one of an increasing number of American sculptors who have not limited themselves to marble and stone, but have experimented with many different media. Work such as this in porcelain is more informal in character than monumental statues and free-standing figures; it is designed primarily for the home as a wall decoration, to be used in much the same way as an oil painting or a print. It would be effective in the hall of a country house, a game room, or a library. Some such background was undoubtedly in the artist's mind when he made his design, for he has treated the composition as a flat pattern in low relief. The streamlined motion of a bird in flight is suggested, and the simplification and elimination of details adds to the sense of speed conveyed by the flying silhouette. Soft tones of gray, brown, and black predominate, making for a subdued color harmony.

The goose was shown this fall at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in an exhibition of contemporary American industrial design, to which many well-known architects and designers contributed.

H. H. A.

Prairie

This is a country I have always loved,—
This wide expanse of earth beneath the sky,
So many miles of land, yet like the sea
It holds me in its spell unwearied still.
Cloud shadows passing change the colors here
As currents moving change the ocean's face;
The winds that sweep across the pliant grass
Turn back each blade revealing gleams of light;
So curling waves turn silver as they break:
And as we shade our eyes to watch for ships
Upon the line where ocean touches sky
We hail the lonely horseman riding home.

GWEN CASTLE

Dr. Johnson Addresses Miss Thrale

July 5, 1783

DEAREST MISS SUSY,—When you favoured me with your letter, you seemed to be in want of materials to fill it, having met with no great adventures either of peril or delight, nor done nor suffered any thing out of the common course of life.

When you have lived longer, and considered more, you will find the common course of life very fertile of observation and reflection. Upon the common course of life must our thoughts and our conversation be generally employed. . . .

Your time, my love, passes, I suppose in devotion, reading, work, and company. Of your devotions, in which I earnestly advise you to be very punctual, you may not perhaps think it proper to give me an account; and of work unless I understood it better, it will be of no great use to say much; but books and company will always supply you with materials for your letters to me, as I shall always be pleased to know what you are reading, and with what you are pleased; . . . A letter may be always made out of the books of the morning or talk of the evening: and any letters from you, my dearest, will be welcome.—From the Letters of DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Dusk Retrospect

Now, like a film reversed, the day
runs slowly back through sunlit hours
and I remember how I lay
among the closing flowers.
All through the placid afternoon
I heard a river hurrying by
with messages from hills to sea.
I ate my lunch beneath a tree
and in the morning mowed a lawn;
I heard the blackbird's commentary,
the thrush's bulletin.
And I remember how at dawn
an apricot and damson cloud
ushered the sequence in.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Things Wrought by Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE POET Tennyson wrote in his "Idylls of the King,"

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

Biblical accounts of deliverance by prayer substantiate the statement. At the Red Sea the children of Israel were protected; in the wilderness they were sustained. The waters of Jordan were driven back; the walls of Jericho fell; with three hundred men Gideon routed the heathen hosts; Daniel was unharmed by the lions; Peter was delivered from prison, and Paul raised Eutychus from the dead. These mighty works were accomplished by prayer and praise to God when no human help was nigh. Verily, "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," as the Apostle James declares.

The all-important question today is, What constitutes "effectual fervent prayer"? This question is answered in Mary Baker Eddy's revelation of Christian Science, which acquaints humanity with the Science of true prayer. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 2), "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." Farther down the page we read: "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend?" She adds, "The unspoken desire does bring us nearer the source of all existence and blessedness."

In these inspired words we learn that effectual prayer, by means of which great crises are averted or mastered, is not the expression of personal belief or desire; neither is it a selfish petition for oneself or one's nation. Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 12) that Christ Jesus' "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,— of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." Herein it is seen that true prayer is the recognition of God as infinitely good, and of evil as having no place in God's good universe, and no power to intrude therein. Further, in the sanctuary of prayer God is exalted as universal divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. Impartially Principle gathers all humanity under its beneficent government.

Christian Science teaches that in individual difficulties or world chaos recognition of one's dependence upon God enlarges receptivity and brings within one's mental vision divine thoughts which Paul designates as "the mind of Christ" (I Corinthians 2:16). As one through prayerful correction of thought allies himself with divine thought processes, he consciously reflects the Mind which "was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). True individuality then comes to light. Thus one drops the mortal and finds his true identity as a son of God. The consciousness of one's unity with God is protection from the maelstrom of so-called mortal mind. It is obvious that one cannot experience the pleasures and pains of material sense while steadfastly abiding in spiritual consciousness.

One may say, "This does not protect me from my enemy who is bent on my destruction." In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 12, 13), "Evil is neither quality nor quantity: it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it." The great mistake mankind has made throughout the ages is to personalize evil. Only as evil is personalized, does it seem to possess reality, power, and presence. Christian Science declares that evil is an impersonal lie.

This truth was demonstrated by a Christian Scientist as she was driving one day along a lonely, unpaved road, which was said to be frequented by desperados. She found herself driving towards two young men, who stepped into the only available tracks and waited with the evident intention of compelling her to stop. She immediately claimed protection for herself from what appeared to her to be two evil persons. Then, remembering Christ Jesus' "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's unity with Truth and Love," she insisted that God's man is governed by divine Principle, therefore can be neither perpetrator nor victim of evil, and further, that this divine law protects would-be perpetrator and victim alike. With this enlightened thought, she continued unafraid. Suddenly both youths stepped aside, and took off their caps to her as she passed.

"Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart" (Jeremiah 29:13). In spiritual thinking, in the essence of prayer, is healing found. Whosoever will may enter this sanctuary. Amid the cataclysmic events of today, humanity turns to God. In proportion to the sincerity of their appeal, will they receive help. For God, divine Principle, is the same Father-Mother, Love, yesterday, today, and forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish.]

RUKOUKSEN AIKAANSAAMAT ASIAT

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvän Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

RUNOILIJA Tennyson kirjoittaa kokoelmassaan "Idylls of the King"

» On rukous aikaansaanut enemmän
Kuin maailma tää voi uneksiakaan. »

Raamatun kertomukset pelastuksista, joihin rukous on ollut tekijänä, toteavat lausunnan. Punaisella merellä suojeltiin Israelin lapsia, erämaassa heitä tuettiin. Jordanin virrat palasivat paikoillensa; Jerikon muurit raukenivat; kolmen sadan miehen avulla valloitti Gideon pakanien sotajoukot; Daniel pelastui vahingoittumattomana leijonien luolasta; Pietari vapautettiin vankilasta ja Paavali herätti Eutykuksen kuolleista. Nämät suuret teot sai aikaan Jumalaa rukoileminen ja ylistäminen silloin kun mitään inhimillistä apua ei ollut lähettyvillä. Totisesti, » vanhurskaan rukous voi paljon, kun se on harras », kuten apostoli Jaakob lausuu.

Nykyajan polttavin kysymys on: Mitä sisältyy » paljon voipaan, hartaaseen rukoukseen »? Tähän kysymykseen vastataan Mary Baker Eddy'n paljastamassa Kristillisessä Tieteessä, joka tekee ihmiskunnalle tietyksi todellisen rukouksen Tieteen. Kristillisen Tieteen käsikirjassa, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mrs. Eddy kirjoittaa (s. 2), » Rukous ei voi muuttaa olemuksen Tieteellistä luonnetta, vaikka sillä on taipumus johtaa meidät sopusointuun sen kanssa. » Myöhemmin samalla sivulla luemme: » Jumala on Rakkaus. Voimmeko vaatia Häneltä suurempaa? Jumala on äly. Voimmeko tiedottaa ääretöntä Mieltä mistään seikasta, jota se ei jo ymmärtäisi? » Hän lisää, » Halu, jota ei tuoda sanoilla julki, kyllä vetää meidät lähemmäksi kaiken olemassaolon ja autuuden lähdettä. »

Näistä innoitetuista sanoista me opimme, että tehokas rukous, jonka avulla suuret kriisit vältetään tai voitetaan ei ole henkilökohtaisen uskon eikä halun ilmaisua, eikä itsekästä pyyntöä oman itsensä tai kansakuntansa puolesta. Mrs. Eddy kertoo meille (*ibid.*, s. 12) että Kristuksen Jeesuksen » nöyrät rukoukset olivat syviä ja omantunnon tukemia Totuuden toteamisia,—että ihminen on Jumalan kuva ja että ihminen on yhtä Totuuden ja Rakkauden kanssa. » Tässä näemme että todellinen rukous myöntää Jumalan olevan äärettömän hyvyyden, ja että pahalla ei ole mitään sijaa Jumalan hyvässä maailmankaikkeudessa eikä mitään voimaa siihen tunkeutua. Edelleen, rukouksen pyhäkössä Jumalaa ylistetään äärettömänä jumallisena Periaatteena, Elämänä, Totuutena ja Rakkautena. Puolueettomasti kokoaa Periaate kaiken ihmiskunnan hyvänsuovan hallintonsa alle.

Kristillinen Tiede opettaa, että henkilökohtaisissa vaikeuksissa tai maailman kaaoksessa tunto riippuvaisuudestamme Jumalaan laajentaa vastaanottavaisuuttamme ja tuo ajatuspiiriimme jumalallisia aatoksia, joita Paavali nimittää » Kristuksen mieleksi » (1 Kor. 2:16). Sitä mukaa kun yksilö rukouksen avulla korjatun ajattelun kautta liittää itsensä jumalalliseen ajattelutapaan, hän tietoisesti heijastaa sitä Mieltä, joka » Kristuksella Jeesuksella oli » (Fil. 2:5). Silloin tulee tosi yksilöllisyys esille. Täten hylätään kuolevainen ja löydetään todellinen minuus Jumalan lapsena. Tietoisuus yhteydestä Jumalan kanssa suojaa meitä niin kutsutun kuolevaisen mielen pyörteestä. On selvä ettei voi kokea aineellisen aistien tuottamaa mielihyvää eikä tuskaa samalla kun vaeltaa horjumatta henkisessä tietoisuudessa.

Joku voi sanoa, » Tämä ei varjele minua viholliseltani, joka on päättänyt minut tuhota. » Tervehdyksessään Emäkirkolle v. 1901, Mrs. Eddy kirjoittaa (ss. 12, 13), » Paha ei ole määrä eikä laatu; se ei ole äly, henkilö eikä periaate, ei mies eikä nainen, ei paikka eikä esine, eikä Jumala koskaan sitä luonut. » Suurin virhe minkä ihmiskunta on tehnyt kautta aikojen, on henkilöllistyttää paha. Ainoastaan kun paha henkilöllistytetään, näyttää se näennäisesti omaavan todellisuuden, voiman ja läsnäolon. Kristillinen Tiede väittää että paha on henkilöllisyyttä vailla oleva valhe.

Tämän totuuden toi ilmi eräs Kristillinen Tieteilijä, joka eräänä päivänä ajoi pitkin yksinäistä, rosoista tietä, jolla sanottiin olevan usein rosvoja. Hän huomasikin itsensä ajamassa kohti kahta nuorukaista, jotka astuivat ainoalle polulle ja odottivat siinä ilmeisellä aikeella pakoittaa hänet pysähtymään. Hän heti vetosi varjelukseen siltä, mikä hänelle esiintyi kahtena pahansuovana henkilönä. Sitten muistaen Kristuksen Jeesuksen » syvää ja omantunnon tukemaa Totuuden toteamista,—ihmisen yhteydestä Totuuden ja Rakkauden kanssa, » hän painosti sitä että Jumalan ihmistä hallitsee jumalallinen Periaate, siis hän ei voi olla pahan tekijä eikä pahan uhri, ja edelleen, että tämä jumalallinen laki suojelee yhtäläisesti mahdollista pahantekijää ja uhria. Tämän valistuneen ajatuksen avulla hän jatkoi matkaansa pelotta. Yht'äkkiä nuorukaiset väistyivät hänen tieltään ja nostivat lakkiaan hänelle kun hän ajoi ohitse.

» Te etsitte minua ja löydätte minut, kun te etsitte minua kaikesta sydämestänne » (Jeremia 29:13). Henkisessä ajattelussa, rukouksen ytimessä, löytyy parantuminen. Ken tahansa voi käydä sisälle tähän pyhäkköön. Nykypäivien järkyttävien tapahtumien keskellä ihmiskunta kääntyy Jumalan puoleen. Ja se saa apua sen mukaan kuin sen pyyntö on vilpitön. Sillä Jumala, jumalallinen Periaate, on sama Isä-Äiti, Rakkaus, eilen, tänään ja iankaikkisesti.

Tietoja suomenkielisestä Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevästä kirjallisuudesta on saatavina osoitteella The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Maps Out Her Career

JUDGE CADY'S law office was a place where things happened, things that Elizabeth, only ten, could not quite understand. But they fascinated her. Even as a very young child she had liked nothing better than to wander in and sit on her father's knee while he explained points of law to his clients. . . .

So many women came to her father and begged him to help them—poor farm women, some old and wrinkled, some looking tired and worn, bringing their babies with them. She had listened while they told their stories. . . .

Touched by their sorrow and eager to help, Elizabeth always hoped that her father would send them away happy, but he never did. He only shook his head sadly, and when it was hard to make them believe that such injustice could be upheld, he patiently took a volume from his shelves and read from the statute. She kept her eye on the book and the section he read, and taking it from him when he had finished, spelled out the words for herself, marked the place, and put the book back on the shelf upside down so she could find it again.

As she stood there thinking this over, making her plans, her father came in. Flora Campbell was with him and sat down in the chair by the desk. For years Flora had brought butter, eggs, chickens, cider, and other good things to the Cady home and Elizabeth loved her. She went over to her and stood by her side for a time, while, with tears streaming down her cheeks, Flora told Judge Cady her troubles. Her husband without her consent had mortgaged the valuable farm which her father had left her. His creditors were taking it over. What could she do?

Elizabeth watched her father, hoping this time he could help. She saw that his face was saddened and strained as he patiently explained to Flora what the law said. And because it was hard to make Flora understand, he took a book down from the shelves and read her the law. Elizabeth knew what that meant. He couldn't help Flora. But maybe she could. . . .

Elizabeth ran after her, sensing her anguish, and, throwing her arms around her, cried impulsively, "Dear Flora, don't cry another tear. I have all those wicked laws marked and I will cut every one out of the books tonight."

As soon as she could, Flora hurried back to the office to warn Judge Cady of Elizabeth's plan. That night after supper, when it was time for the evening story, he took Elizabeth to his office, and, as they sat by the fire, he told her how laws were made, without letting her guess that he had discovered her secret. He explained carefully how many lawyers there were and how many law books, that, if his library should burn, it would in no way help women.

"When you are grown up," he continued, "and able to prepare a speech, you must go to Albany and talk to the Legislature; tell them all you have seen in this office—the sufferings of these women, robbed of their inheritance and left dependent on their unworthy sons, and if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter."

Thus the law books were saved, and Elizabeth saw that for a time at least she was helpless. Yet quite unwittingly that night Judge Cady mapped out a career for his daughter.—From "Created Equal: A Biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton," by ALMA LUTZ. (New York: John Day.)

Thoughts on the Music of Sibelius

SIBELIUS AS A national composer has been a subject of interest to many, and his "nationalism" has been misunderstood. *Finlandia*, for example, is not filled with Finnish folksongs. In fact, he does not consciously use the folk idiom of his land in any of his music. Another misconception so ably refuted by Cecil Gray in his biography of Sibelius is the fact that Finland is not a desolate wilderness inhabited by a primitive race, but a highly civilized country of cultured people, up-to-date ideas, and important sociological, scientific, and artistic achievements. Therefore, the idea that Sibelius's music is of primitive nature is false.

It has a primeval quality, of the grandeur and austerity of the great forests, and the composer once wrote in a letter quoted in the program book of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 17, 1932): "It is true I am a dreamer and a poet of nature. I love the mysterious sounds of the fields and forest, waters and mountains. . . . It pleases me greatly to be called an artist of nature, for nature has truly the book of books for me." . . .

To those who know Sibelius only as the composer of *Valse Triste*, *Finlandia*, and some of the inferior piano pieces, I would say that they know him not at all, because it is almost inconceivable that those compositions could have been written by the composer of the *Fourth Symphony*, or even the delightful incidental music to Strindberg's play *Swan White*.—From "Twentieth Century Music," by MARION BAUER. (New York: Putnam.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1940

German Raider Reported Off African Coast

Passengers on liner from India declare Nazi ship already has sent six vessels to bottom.

A German raider is at large off the east coast of Africa and already has sunk six ships, according to passengers arriving at Boston today aboard the Excellency of the American Export lines. The steamer came from Calcutta, Colombo, and Indian ports by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

A Netherlands cruiser, a decoy merchant ship, and several vessels of the British Navy are scouring the seas in search of the raider and are keeping close watch on seaports which might be utilized as a base by the raider, the passengers said.

One of the sunken ships was a Greek vessel whose crew was rescued by a British ship en route to South America. The other five sunken vessels were British and included at least one passenger ship, it was said. The raider is believed to have on board Indian, Burmese, and British subjects who have been taken from the sunken vessels.

Warning Received

When the Excellency left Colombo, a warning was given to officers of the ship of the presence of the raider which was particularly active in the vicinity of Madagascar. On Sept. 24 the passengers and officers of the Excellency sighted a vessel belching black smoke and which they thought at first might be the raider. As the Excellency approached the lookout discovered another ship looming over the horizon which approached rapidly, proved to be a heavily armed cruiser, broke out the Netherlands flag, and demanded to know the identity of the Excellency and her passage. It was at first thought that this vessel was the raider using the Dutch flag but after the Excellency had been circled by the cruiser which had her guns trained on the liner the "go ahead" signal was flashed and the Excellency proceeded.

The cruiser then disappeared in the opposite direction while the merchantman, apparently a decoy to lure the raider within gunshot of the cruiser, remained approximately at the same position.

After the Excellency left Capetown, a life raft was sighted adrift on Oct. 7 which was possibly from the sunken Greek steamer whose crew was rescued.

Base of Activity

Colombo and Bombay appear to be the base of military activity for the Near East, passengers reported, and large passenger steamers are being fitted out as auxiliary ships, they said.

Arnold E. Jenney of New York, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Istanbul, Turkey, who was a passenger, said he left Istanbul on July 5 after the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations had been ordered disbanded by the Turkish Government. The Y. M. C. A., however, was given permission to remain active for several months after the others closed because of the aid it was extending to Turkish officials.

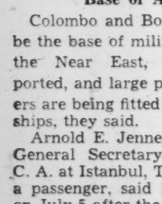
Mr. Arnold said the Turkish people were anxious and that practically all of the eligible men had been called to the colors and that British officers had been training personnel for some time. The Turkish people are looking for a drive through the Balkans probably by the Germans, Mr. Arnold said. The Turkish people have little modern mechanized equipment, however, he said.

Foreign schools were still allowed to hold sessions, he said, but all religious instruction had been banned.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight ending Thursday morning, clearing in the afternoon; somewhat warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle 40's; light to gentle easterly winds becoming gentle to moderate northerly Thursday.



Maine: Mostly cloudy with occasional light rain on coast and rain or snow in the interior and south portion tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional light snow or rain tonight and ending Thursday afternoon, somewhat warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy occasional light rain tonight ending Thursday morning, clearing Thursday morning, somewhat warmer tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	New Orleans	67	67
Chicago	39	39	New York	43	42
Denver	38		Norfolk	57	53
Kansas City	45	43	Philadelphia	45	43
Los Angeles	59	53	St. Louis	41	40
Miami	76	71	San Francisco	52	49
Minneapolis	38	36	Washington	51	45

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 30.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:35 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Thursday, 10:56 a. m.; height, 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:17 p. m.

New Sky Discovery

By a Staff Photographer

Galaxy Larger Than Previously Believed

New photographic plates at Harvard University show the Small Magellanic Cloud, one of the Milky Way's nearest neighbors in interstellar space, to be considerably more extensive than had been supposed. One of the Harvard photographs of the Small Magellanic Cloud is shown here. Inset: Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory.

Milky Way's Neighbor Galaxy Shown Larger Than Supposed

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, yesterday told the National Academy of Sciences in session at Philadelphia that photographic plates made by Harvard astronomers show the Small Magellanic Cloud to be about 50 per cent larger in diameter than previously supposed.

The photographs reveal an extension or wing projecting from the previously recognized boundary of the Small Magellanic Cloud directly toward the Large Magellanic Cloud. "Evidence indicates that the Small and Large Magellanic Clouds may be a single system, a double galaxy," Dr. Shapley said. The distance separating the two systems as viewed in new Harvard plates, is less than the diameter of either Cloud. Nearest neighbors in space to our own Milky Way Galaxy, the Small and Large Magellanic Clouds are about 90,000 light years distant from the earth.

The main core of the Small Cloud is less than 6,000 light years in diameter; the diameter of the whole Small Cloud as indicated by outlying variable stars and star clusters, has been judged to be about twice as great; the new measurements show the recognizable extent of the system to be about 18,000 light years in diameter.

Dr. Shapley reported to the Academy on recent work of Harvard's Boyden Station at Bloemfontein, South Africa, under the superintendency of Dr. John S. Paraskevopoulos. Three men observers at the station resigned recently to join the British military services and their places have been taken during war absence by young women observers, Dr. Shapley said.

He reported that there has been some difficulty in getting prompt shipments of photographic plates from the South African station to Cambridge headquarters, but more because of the censorship applied to photographs than because of shipping delays. No plates have been lost so far.

Dr. Shapley reported that the new southern plates have disclosed a new globular cluster, one of about one hundred such objects now known. The new cluster is near the South Pole of the sky, and is interesting to astronomers because there are indications that it is not a member of our Milky Way system but is located in intergalactic space.

Carrying on the study of the Milky Way which has already revealed that the disk-shaped core of the system is surrounded by a huge thin globe of stars, the Harvard astronomers are now finding irregularities in the distribution of stars within the surrounding system, Dr. Shapley said. Recent studies of a southern field showed that there is scarcely a variable star in the field more distant than 25,000 light years. He pointed out that in fields nearby the southern area, and in fields similarly located in the northern sky hemisphere, more than half the variable stars are more distant than 25,000 light years.

President Due by Train at 4:45

President Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive at the South Station this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock as quietly as a strongly Democratic city of 800,000 persons will permit a Democratic President of nearly eight years' service to make his first purely political visit here since the 1936 campaign.

Neither the Italo-Grecian crisis nor the draft deterred President Roosevelt in his determination to include New England in his last-minute political swing around the country, although the Balkan conflict up to last night had placed his contemplated trip in jeopardy. Twice since 1938, Mr. Roosevelt has visited Boston, once to attend the wedding of his son, John, the other to inspect defense activities last August.

This time, however, when the Democratic candidate steps off his special train from Springfield, he has an appeal to make to the voters in Boston Garden at 10:15 tonight. Complete secrecy has allowed nothing to leak through official sources as to what the President intends to say.

Democratic officials are planning a gala reception for the President at the South Station, which he will leave soon after 4:45 p. m. for an open-car ride up Summer Street to Washington, up Bromfield to Tremont, turning left on Tremont to Boylston Street, right on Boylston Street to Massachusetts Avenue and down Massachusetts Avenue to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt at 512 Beacon Street, where he will remain for dinner, and up until the time for his Boston Garden appearance.

Following his address at the Garden or soon after 11 p. m., the President will return to the South Station, taking off for Cleveland immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt's adress is scheduled to be radiocast locally over Stations WEEI, WNAC and WAAB, outlets of the three major networks. WNAC has planned to take the proceedings at the Garden beginning at 10 o'clock, while the other two stations will come on for the President's speech at 10:15 p. m. All continue until 11:00 p. m.

Speech on Youth By Mrs. Roosevelt

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt motored to Waterville today for a speaking engagement sponsored by Colby College.

While the President makes a campaign address at Boston tonight, Mrs. Roosevelt will be lecturing on "Problems of Youth" in the Municipal High School Auditorium in this Central Maine mill city.

Heavy Baldwin Vote Forecast In Connecticut

Republican candidate is expected to lead Willkie figures; Democrats hope for Roosevelt.

This is the last of a series of articles surveying the political situation in five New England states. The situation in Massachusetts is discussed in a separate series, also concluding today.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30—The political talk around Connecticut is that only a very strong race by Franklin D. Roosevelt can carry the Democrats into State offices here. The expectations in both camps is that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will run ahead of the national G. O. P. ticket.

For this reason, the Democrats are concentrating their fire in supporting Mr. Roosevelt, hoping to make the President's plurality great enough to pull Robert A. Hurley into the gubernatorial chair. They are cheered in this effort by the Gallup Poll's continued showing of Mr. Roosevelt as leading, 54 to 46. Mr. Willkie, however—and to the great delight of the Republicans — showed a four-point gain in the last state poll.

It is difficult for the neutral observer to find very much, except this poll, that points the Democratic way. The debates between Governor Baldwin and Mr. Hurley (who gained a favorable reputation as State Public Works Commissioner) have ranged over such a wide field that it can hardly be said the campaign at this moment has a sharply delineated issue.

Started Ball Rolling

Mr. Hurley started the ball rolling by asserting he could give the consuming public cheaper milk. He quoted a private report made on milk marketing in New Haven.

Governor Baldwin fired back by claiming this report had been made as a part of his Administration's study of the Connecticut milk situation. Governor Baldwin claims a program is already being worked out.

Governor Baldwin, as might be expected, has emphasized his job-training program, by which young men are given 200 hours of specialized training so they can fill vacancies in the machine trades, and has talked at some length about the new industries he claims his friendly-to-business administration has brought the State.

The other night Governor Baldwin cited names and addresses of some of these plants. The Democrats looked them up with the result that Mr. Hurley stirred quite a reaction by charging one of the plants had already gone out of existence, that another had been listed by the Governor twice, that a third had been convicted of labor law violations and so on.

The Governor stood his ground. Lieutenant Governor James L. McConaughy, who is also President of Wesleyan University, vouched for the Governor's list. So the matter stands

Friendly to Willkie

Speaking of Lieutenant Governors, the Democratic nominee for that office is Prof. Odell Shepard, whose biography of Bronson Alcott won a Pulitzer Prize two years ago.

As might be expected, the activities of Jasper McLevy, the Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, are being watched with considerable interest. It was his unprecedented polling of 166,000 votes as a third-party candidate for Governor in 1938 which allowed Governor Baldwin to eke out a 3,000 majority over former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat.

Mr. McLevy is not running this time, but presumably he has a certain influence. He was very friendly to Mr. Willkie during his visit here, riding in the Presidental candidate's car and introducing him at a Bridgeport rally; but he has been critical of certain of Governor Baldwin's claims; particularly as relating to the balanced budget.

Roosevelt's Route On Visit to Boston

Those wishing to see President Roosevelt today during his visit to Boston will have three opportunities as follows:

4:45 p. m.—South Station—Summer Street entrance of the South Station, to Summer Street, Washington, Bromfield Street, Tremont Street; to Boylston Street; to Massachusetts Avenue; down Massachusetts Avenue to rear of 512 Beacon Street, his son's home.

9:30 p. m.—Leave 512 Beacon Street, to Massachusetts Avenue, to Boylston Street; Washington Street; Washington Street to Haymarket and Beverly Street; to Boston Garden.

11:30 p. m.—Leave Boston Garden, to Beverly Street, Washington to Adams Square; Exchange Street, Congress, Milk, Federal Street to South Station.

Awaiting the Vote of the People

Wide World

Wide World

Connecticut Candidates

Upper (left to right): Paul L. Cornell, Republican nominee for the United States Senate, and his opponent, Senator Francis T. Maloney, Democrat. Lower (left to right): Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R), who is seeking re-election, and his rival, Robert A. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor.

Dever Hits 'Budget' Rule; Saltonstall Upholds Record

Republican Campaign

Warning that the "same old Democratic political henchmen" who brought Massachusetts "to the verge of bankruptcy" would return to power with a Democratic victory, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night appealed to Bristol county voters to re-elect him and thus continue an "honest, efficient and humane government."

He described the remarks of the Democratic candidate as "glamorous" but "empty and meaningless. Flatly contradicting statements that he did not understand the problems of the poor, he declared he had devoted a large portion of his life to their problems. No amount of ballyhoo, he went on, could deprive him of the right to claim credit for the old age assistance act, because it was passed when he was speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wood Makes Appeal

Answering Democratic charges he had ignored social problems and the poor, he reviewed his legislative record and declared he had supported the enactment of numerous laws beneficial to the workman and the unfortunate.

State Auditor Russell Wood appealed for the re-election of Mr. Saltonstall with a speech in which he spoke of the Governor's "efficient administration" and declared: "Useless expenditures have been eliminated by a determined policy of retrenchment. Honesty has been the watchword in all our departments."

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy likewise spoke on behalf of the Governor in a radio speech in which he declared the Saltonstall Administration had maintained "humane welfare activities" while reducing the State debt from $42,000,000 to $23,000,000—nearly one-half."

Offering a counter attraction to President Roosevelt's visit here tonight, the Republican State Committee announced members of the State ticket would appear at rallies in nine Boston wards tonight, including the Back Bay, Dorchester, Roslindale, Jamaica Plain, Brighton, Hyde Park and Roxbury.

Democratic Campaign

Denouncing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's record in office, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, last night declared the issue is between "an unsympathetic, reactionary government" which thinks only in terms of balance sheets and budgets," and a humane government with sympathy for the needy and for human problems.

Mr. Dever spoke at rallies in Dorchester, Quincy, Stoughton, Randolph, and Canton, as the hard-fought gubernatorial battle moved toward what looked today like a "photo finish."

Seeking to exploit the unpopularity in some quarters of the Governor's effort to close certain of the State's nine teachers' colleges for economy, Mr. Dever declared:

Governor's Record Hit

"I must confess that it is difficult to conceive the mental attitude of a governor who would close teachers' colleges and abolish hospital services, fire thousands in the cold of the Winter, vote against old-age pensions five times in five years, deceive the aged and neglect the youth, and who would vote 35 times out of 35 opportunities against legislation such as workmen's compensation, regulation of wages and hours, better working conditions for women, and other humane and liberal legislation.

"I do not condemn the Governor as callous, cruel, or vicious," the speaker continued. "I am charitable enough to believe that, though amenable to political expediency, he tries to do what he thinks is right, but he just does not think right. He just does not understand."

Lashing the Republican candidate for United States Senator, Henry Parkman, Jr., for using "the cheap tactics of a ward politician, rather than the considered arguments of a candidate for high office," Senator David I. Walsh, who seeks re-election, defended his record on national defense measures.

Name Calling Decried

"When campaigns resort to distortion and name-calling, it is a sure sign the opposition has no issues to offer," declared the Senator, who spoke at Greater Boston rallies. "My issues are the positions I have taken on great questions and also my record for peace, for an impregnable defense, and for building a structure of social legislation which not only protects the individual and his family but also consolidates national strength because it makes the nation unified spiritually and physically."

Referring to Mr Parkman's assertion that the "appeasement" policies he identified with Senator Walsh had contributed to events which led to the Italian assault on Greece, the Senator declared: "His accusing me of being responsible for the fate of Greece is as ridiculous as blaming me for the 1938 hurricane."

Repeats "Appeaser" Charge

Again blasting Senator David I. Walsh for being an "appeaser" and "obstructionist," Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, declared last night that only the German-American Bund, the Communist Party and "every secret agent within our borders" agree with the Senator's position on national defense.

Senator Walsh knew the dangers as long ago as 1936, but did nothing about it, Mr. Parkman asserted. "Time and again he has spoken against building up an army," the speaker declared.

He censured the Senator for opposing conscription, the calling of the National Guard and aid to Britain. "Though he knows that until we can complete a two-ocean navy two years hence, our only assurance against war on these shores is the existence and friendly co-operation of the British Navy, he has opposed all aid to Britain," Mr. Parkman charged.

Next Step in Draft Puts Men in Classified Lists

With the first draft selections completed, the next step in the great task of classifying some 500,000 men of military age in Massachusetts is the tabulation of official master lists to be transmitted to each of the 173 local selective service boards scattered throughout the State, according to Maj. David D. Weden, Public Relations Officer, today.

Despite rumors of dates being set for the first call of men into the service, Major Weden pointed out that he had received no official confirmation from Washington of the time when civilians will put on the uniforms that Uncle Sam is preparing for them. There is still a great deal of detailed work to be done, said the Major, before the call can be issued by the Governor.

One of the most persistent dates being mentioned is Nov. 18, but Major Weden explained that "this is impossible, since the Governor must give 21 days' notice before setting the date of induction, and there are not 21 days left to Nov. 18."

Questionnaires on Way

Within a few days, questionnaires will be sent out to all men who have received their order numbers for the first quota of Massachusetts draftees. That is the first important move to be made, following the issuing of master lists to local boards. Until these questionnaires are received, the men of military age are advised by the Major to "sit tight."

Next in line after the filling out of questionnaires is the notification of draftees of the class in which they have been placed. For the convenience of the thousands of men headed for military training within the next year, every move of local and Federal military agencies will be posted at selective service board headquarters.

There are 27 such headquarters in the City of Boston alone, and 173 in the State.

"But do not think," Major Weden cautioned the men of the draft, "that you are absolved of all responsibilities in finding out what the draft is all about. Some of these responsibilities must be shouldered by the individual for purposes of facilitating classification and induction into the service."

Many Fields of Work

Some 350 Massachusetts men who had the first two numbers drawn from the fish bowl in Washington came from every part of the Commonwealth and represented varied walks of life. Fifty-four of them were from Boston, and while many of them were obviously not subject to military service, there was more jubilance than soberness among those whose names were selected and who knew that they had no exemptions.

From selective service board headquarters came the advice this morning to men of military age that they visit their local registration offices wihtin the next few days to obtain their registration numbers. The numbers drawn yesterday will vary cosiderably from the ones to be posted ultimately by the draft boards.

The first number drawn yesterday did not miss a single Massachusetts draft board. The number, 158, touched even the Dukes County Draft Board with only 301 registrants. In this sweep, the first number affected a man on every one of the 173 Massachusetts areas. In other words, there were 173 "first men" from Massachusetts.

Survey Shows Walsh Weaker But Likely to Retain His Seat

This is the last of three articles discussing the Massachusetts political outlook with regard to the presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial contests as found in a brief survey of the State.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts is suffering a sharp diminution of his political strength, a survey of the State indicates the possibility that he will win a new six-year term after a bitter contest with Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

Political observers agree that if Mr. Parkman were more widely known throughout the State he might defeat Senator Walsh, but in numerous sections of the Commonwealth it is evident that few persons know Mr. Parkman, his past record or his future program.

Yet Mr. Parkman is due to give the Senior Senator—who has served in Washington since 1919—the closest contest since 1926 when Senator Walsh was elected by 55,314 votes to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Always by Safe Margin

In 1928, Senator Walsh was re-elected, receiving 818,055 votes to 693,563 for his opponent, Benjamin Loring Young. In 1934 he was again re-elected by 852,776 votes to 536,692 for his opponent, Robert M. Washburn.

In past years, Senator Walsh has drawn a sizeable block of votes from the Republican Party. Particularly in 1934 this was true. In that year, the Republicans practically conceded the election to the Senior Senator and Mr. Washburn had a clear field for the Republican nomination.

This year Senator Walsh is expected to lose a sizeable portion of his G. O. P. following and he will find some of his Democratic voters leaving him for Mr. Parkman.

But while this defection is expected to be large, observers believe he will win by a fairly substantial plurality.

Loses New Deal Votes

Senator Walsh has alienated the political affections of many New Dealers because of his opposition to President Roosevelt's legislative program on numerous occasions.

Furthermore, a strong British-American vote will desert him, as well as others who favor extensive "aid to Britain" which Senator Walsh is opposing. Several other racial groups are also deserting the Senator.

Mr. Parkman has made a determined drive to attract to his candidacy those persons who are eager to aid Great Britain in all ways short of war, by attacking Senator Walsh as the "Great Obstructionist" and likening him to Neville Chamberlain.

Because of his help to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the 1937 mayoral election, Mr. Parkman probably will make a good Republican run in Boston. It is anticipated that some of the Tobin followers will repay Mr. Parkman with support on Nov. 5.

Lodge Withholds Help

The Parkman candidacy, however, has been injured by the failure of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to stump for him. Some observers believe that if Senator Lodge strongly supported Mr. Parkman he would stand a much better chance of winning the election because the Lodge organization is strong in Massachusetts.

But in every section of the State Mr. Parkman, according to both Republicans and Democrats, will make a much stronger run than Mr. Washburn did six years ago.

Throughout the State, observers, Republican and Democratic alike, look for the election of the remainder of the Republican state ticket.

Outside of James H. Brennan, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, who was the nominee for Lieutenant Governor two years ago, and Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, Secretary of State candidate, the Democratic candidates have never run for state-wide office.

Cahill Expected to Win

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is expected to defeat Owen A. Gallagher, former member of the State Legislature and former Chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for 20 years, is counted upon as a winner against Mrs. Foley. Mr. Cook won re-election even in the 1934 Democratic landslide year.

William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, candidate for a third term, the maximum allowed by state law, is expected to defeat John J. Doherty, Somerville City Treasurer, his Democratic opponent.

Another Republican office holder looked upon as a certain winner is Russell A. Wood, State Auditor. His opponent is Thomas J. Buckley, who was nominated mainly through the similarity of his name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, the former State Auditor.

It is understood numerous Democrats are not going to vote for Mr. Buckley because of the "mystery man" campaign he conducted for the nomination.

Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, the Republican nominee for Attorney General, is also considered a winner against Mr. Brennan.

Political Mail Plugs Postoffice

Political circulars in the current keen campaigns are flooding postal channels, according to Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster, today. Some 2,500,000 circulars have been cleared during the last two days and as many again are expected within the next few days.

The Postmaster warned that unless campaign circulars are mailed by Saturday at the latest, they may be of no use in the next Tuesday elections.

Senate Contest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—At stake in next Tuesday's election is the incumbency of Senator Francis T. Maloney (D).

Elected to the Senate in 1934 after serving one term in the House and two terms as Mayor of Meriden, Mr. Maloney has as his principal rival Paul L. Cornell (R), who purchased a boys' preparatory school in Connecticut after gaining financial independence as a New York advertising executive.

Asserting that because of world conditions his campaign activities would be subordinated to his senatorial duties at Washington, Senator Maloney has depended greatly on his Democratic associates to plead his cause. In contrast, Mr. Cornell has traveled extensively throughout the State advocating greater national production.

Ruth Gordon at the Copley—New Films in Prospect for Boston

As Comedienne to Decorate Revival of 'Here Today'

By Edwin F. Melvin

There isn't a great deal of plot to "Here Today," George Oppenheimer's comedy now at the Copley, but it does have Ruth Gordon to head the cast, and Miss Gordon is an accomplished comédienne who could make even more slender material seem amusing. With her slightly breathless manner, as though she were on the verge of remembering something of the greatest importance, she races through the three acts, manages to entangle the other characters in farcical confusions, and straightens things out in time for a romantic conclusion. It is a skillful performance by an actress who is mistress of her craft.

Though the play is new to Boston it is not new to Miss Gordon, for she acted the same role in New York in a production by Sam H. Harris, directed by George S. Kaufman, in the early autumn of 1932. She has the part of the divorced wife of a writer, who, when they meet again at Nassau, is about to become the fiancé of a girl of social position from Philadelphia. It seems that there are difficulties in the way of approval of his suit by the girl's family, and at first his former wife is disposed to come to his assistance. But when she discovers that she is still in love with him, she turns topsy-turvy the schemes that she had laid and manages to win him again for herself.

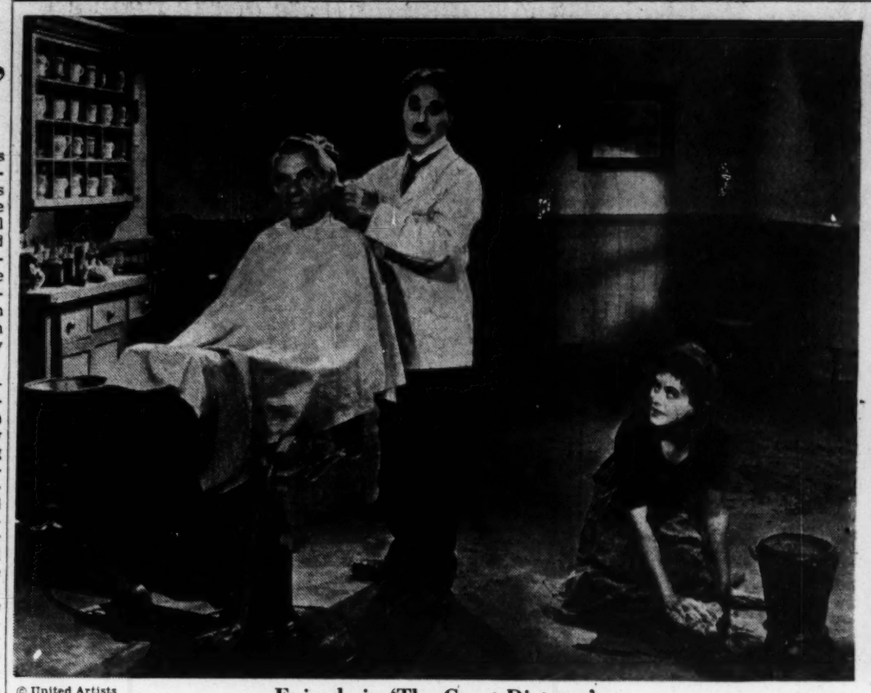
It is not too easy a role. Much of the material is more farce than comedy. Not only that, but there is risk at times of the characters appearing uncomfortably "bright young people" whose repartee and whimsical inventions are less amusing to others than to themselves. But Miss Gordon plunges into lengthy explanations that are about as consecutive and logical as some of Joe Cook's stories and carries them off with a wide-eyed blandness that adds to the comic emphasis. Though the character is sketchy, she succeeds in lending a suggestion of warmth to what might be merely daffy humors.

The other players are less successful. King Calder is her traveling companion and accomplice in her stratagems, a bohemian fellow who has been her long-standing admirer. Alan Hewitt is her former husband, a writer whose earnings, she explains to his intended fiancée, run into three figures. Albert Whitely and John D. Seymour are the brother and the accepted suitor of the girl, both men in the insurance business, who, it appears before the evening is over, have been involved in an irregular romantic affair with one of their clients. Augusta Roeland is the girl, and Ethel Wilson, her mother. They all bustle about the stage in response to the playwright's needs, but it is Miss Gordon who gives the entertainment its flavor.

'Here Today'

At the Copley—Comedy by George Oppenheimer; presented by Copley Productions, W. Horace Schmidlapp and Joseph M. Gaites, managing directors; staged by William Miles; setting designed by Louis P. Galanis. The cast:

Jeffrey Windrew	Albert Whitely
Gertrude	Pauline Myers
Philip Graves	Alan Hewitt
Claire Windrew	Augusta Roeland
Mrs. Windrew	Ethel Wilson
Stanley Dale	King Calder
Mary Hilliard	Ruth Gordon
Spencer Grant	John D. Seymour



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Episode in 'The Great Dictator'

Maurice Moscovich, Charles Chaplin, and Paulette Goddard in the film arriving Thursday at the State and Orpheum

© Vitagraph

James Stewart and Rosalind Russell

In "No Time for Comedy," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

The Spanish Gypsy Dance

In view of the forthcoming programs by Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble in Jordan Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8 and 9, the following excerpts from an article on "Flamenco," by Donald Duff, in Modern Music (May-June, 1940, issue) may be of interest.

"The classical Spanish and the flamenco (Gypsy) dance are two very separate entities.

"A difference between flamenco and the classical Spanish dancing that is often overlooked is the psychological one of class and cultural pattern. The flamenco dance is not the dance to express the nuances of European nobility and virtue.

"This extreme self-consciousness about caste is important to notice if one is to understand the two traditions of the dance in Spain. The regional folk dance and the classical Spanish dance belong to the European world of Christian chivalry. Boleros, jotas, as well as the Castilian seguidillas, are of the spirit that created the eclectic tradition of the Italian-French ballet. They are close kin to the very dances—Basque and Catalonian—from which ballet borrowed steps. They are dances belonging to whatever is European in the Spanish dance tradition—the desire for the danse noble.

"Flamenco dancing is Spanish dancing only in the sense that it is done by the Gypsy of Andalusia. Nothing is more ruinous to it than that it should be done by most of the Spanish dancers of non-Gypsy blood. It is true that an occasional busno (non-Gypsy) Spanish dancer reaches a rare excellence in the flamenco dance as exemplified by Argentinita in the alegrias, Goyita Herrero in the zapateado, and Juan Martinez in the widest range of flamenco dancing I have seen in this country.

"Flamenco music can rarely be taught and flamenco dancing, regardless of the travesty upon it by Spanish dancers, is equally a matter of blood and culture. For it is to a large extent a study in intuition and atavism. The desplante (an extremely important part of the flamenco dance, marked by a break in the rhythm and a characteristic facial expression, preceded by a signal to the guitarist, usually a zapateado), it is true, relies upon a rhythmical indication that might loosely be called a technical device. But the dance is primarily a study in rhythms. Those rhythms are exact and the zapateados (heel-beats) must express those rhythms accurately. Baile gitano (the Gypsy dance) as well as cante gitano (the Gypsy song) relies upon the total collaboration of the guitar or the palmas (hand-clapping). The dancer must feel the rhythms of the guitar or the palmas not vaguely but accurately. He cannot be a fraction off rhythm or it is not baile gitano. Flamenco singing and dancing are traditional in their style but not static. They permit and insist that the cantaor or bailaor leave the imprint of his own individuality.

"There has probably been no greater destruction to flamenco dancing than the attempt to perform it to the piano. This imposition was placed upon it by Spanish dancers who were not gitanos;" though the writer adds that the Gypsy, Faico, greatest of farruca dancers, was the first to dance it to the piano in collaboration with Otero, the Sevillian dancing teacher, and Sopena, the composer. "Piano transcriptions create an inexactness that makes the dance and music non-flamenco.

"The current use of castanets in much so-called flamenco dancing is also attributed to Otero. The gitanos have always left castanet playing to classical dancers, or to their women in such dances as the sevillanas and others not quite flamenco. They consider snapping the fingers more appropriately masculine.

"In the United States the only flamenco dancing that is at all authentic is limited to about a dozen professional dancers who know the genre baile gitano. Among them are Juan Martinez, Nina and Fidel Zabal, Soledad Miralles, José Vega and of course the Argentinita ensemble, which includes Antonio Garcia Matos, known as Antonio Triana. Of these, José Vega and Antonio Triana are of Gypsy blood (Triana has since been replaced by Federico Rey.)

"Of the Flamenco guitarists in this country, Villarino, Carlos Montoya, Fidel Zabal, and Antonio Perez are the names most popularly known to the flamencos. Vicente Gomez, while a great innovator and artist with the guitar, is not strictly speaking a flamenco guitarist. The concertizing of flamenco themes by Gomez has made of his interpretations something aesthetically wider in a musical sense but at the same time it has robbed his playing of the true flamenco style."

Carlos Montoya is the guitarist with Argentinita's Ensemble, which includes her sister Pilar Lopez, Rogelio Machado, pianist, and the new male partner, Federico Rey.

M. L.

Scene From 'The Long Voyage Home'

Ian Hunter and Thomas Mitchell in the film from Eugene O'Neill's plays coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial

Chaplin, O'Neill, and Behrman Pictures to Arrive Thursday

Charlie Chaplin's new film, "The Great Dictator," marking his first appearance on the screen in more than four years, provides a film event of the first magnitude for the current week. Continuous showings begin Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

The picture, which was produced and directed by Chaplin, finds him playing a double role, as the dictator Hynkel of the title and as a little Jewish barber who bears a close resemblance to the dictator. In both parts, he is to be heard speaking. The supporting cast includes Paulette Goddard as a waif, Jack Oakie as Bensino Napolini, Billy Gilbert, Henry Daniell, Reginald Gardiner, Grace Hayle, the late Maurice Moscovich, Emma Dunn, Bernard Gorcey, Paul Weigel, Chester Conklin, Esther Michelson, and Carter de Haven.

The film runs two hours and 10 minutes. There will be special prices for the engagement: 75 cents for matinees, $1.10 for evening showings, and 28 cents for children at matinees.

* * *

'No Time for Comedy'

James Stewart and Rosalind Russell head the cast for "No Time for Comedy," film adaptation of the play by S. N. Behrman, in which Katharine Cornell was seen in Boston a year ago. The film opens Thursday at the Metropolitan. As the story has been arranged for the screen, Mr. Stewart is a playwright from the country, who comes to New York; Miss Russell, an actress who plays leads in his plays; and Genevieve Tobin, a millionaire's wife, who seeks to persuade him to write about a world at war. Charles Ruggles, Allyn Joslyn, Clarence Kolb, and Louise Beavers are in the cast.

"Father Is a Prince," the second feature, is a domestic comedy in which Grant Mitchell, Nana Bryant, and John Litel are the chief players.

* * *

New Paderewski Film

A 20-minute film concert by Paderewski, which has arrived recently in this country from London, has ben added to the program at the Fine Arts Theater, where "The Baker's Wife" is starting today on its seventh week. The selections played by the pianist, who will observe his eightieth birthday on Nov. 6, are Chopin's Polonaise in A flat major, the first movement of Bethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

* * *

'The Long Voyage Home'

Material from four of Eugene O'Neill's short plays has been combined in "The Long Voyage Home," coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial. The narrative, which is concerned with seamen on the S. S. Glencairn, tells of a trip to England with a cargo of munitions, after a long voyage in the Caribbean and stops at American ports. The story has been adapted by Dudley Nichols, and has been directed by John Ford. Gregg Toland was in charge of the photography. The cast includes John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, Barry Fitzgerald, Wilfred Lawson, Mildred Natwick, John Qualen, Ward Bond, Arthur Shields, Joseph Sawyer, J. M. Kerrigan, Rafaela Ottiano, and Carmen Morales.

The second feature will be "Little Bit of Heaven" with Gloria Jean, Robert Stack, Hugh Herbert, Nan Grey, and Stuart Erwin.

* * *

'Knute Rockne'

At the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday, "Knute Rockne—All American" will head the bill. Pat O'Brien has the role of the Notre Dame football coach in a biographical film tracing the career of Rockne during his undergraduate days at Notre Dame and as athletic director. Gale Page, Ronald Reagan, and Donald Crisp are in the cast.

"Calling All Husbands," the second feature, is a comedy with George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks, George Reeves, and Ernest Truex in the cast. Both films have been shown previously at the Metropolitan.

* * *

Another 'Fugitive'

At the Trans-Lux beginning Friday the chief feature will be "Fugitive from a Prison Camp," with a cast including Jack Holt, Jack LaRue, Philip Terry, Marian Marsh, Dennis Moore, Frankie Burke, and Frank LaRue. The story is about a gang of young criminals and an innocent young man sentenced to work in a road gang.

"Break of Hearts," the co-feature, stars Charles Boyer and Katharine Hepburn in a story about a girl who goes to New York to become a composer and falls in love with a musician.

* * *

'Gay Caballero'

The latest in the series of "Cisco Kid" films, "Gay Caballero" comes to the screen at the Keith Boston, Thursday, with Cesar Romero once more in the role of the romantic outlaw. Shirley Ryan, Chris-Pin Martin, Robert Sterling, and Janet Beecher are in the cast.

On the stage will be "Streets of Paris" from the New York World's Fair.

* * *

At the South Station

"London Can Take It," a record of underground life in London, heads the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday. Among the other items listed are a mid-season football review, Bing Crosby in "Swing with Bing," "Kentucky Bluebloods," two color cartoons, two travelogues, and a Buster Keaton comedy.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through today the films at the Exeter are "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," and "French Without Tears," with Ray Milland and Ellen Drew. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the remainder of the week the feature film will be "All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. Also on the program will be "London Can Take It" and the Piatigorsky selection from "The First Film Concert."

Boston Art Club

In the first floor gallery of the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street, there is on view the first exhibition of the season by Art Club members. Oils and water colors by nearly four dozen members show the range of style and capacity of the many contributors.

There are many participants who should be mentioned for one commanding quality or another: Elizabeth S. Wheelwright for her reserved portrayal in water color of "Penobscot Bay;" Rosamond Coolidge for her full-blown poppies; Molly Ayer for a fluid water color, "Salt Marshes;" Polly Nordell for her "Tulips;" Carolyn Goodsell for her "Trillium;" Perry Lee Allen for "Ivory Bowl;" F. John Hilliar for the portrait of "Mr. Thomas Manning;" Bertha Herbert Potter for her "Circus Riders;" Grace Evelyn Brown for "White Birches by the Lake;" Pearl Leone King for "Japanese Quinces." Other contributors are David Curtis Baker, Grace Godwin, John Barnard, Eleanor S. Rossner, Joseph Butera. Agnes A. Abbott's water colors stand out among their neighbors for clarity through logical design. An outstanding contributor is William J. Potter, whose "Quarry Motive" is beautifully composed with all details richly and roundly modeled.

D. A.

Stage News

Dante and his full-length magician's show, "Sim Sala Bim," are now definitely announced for a fortnight at the Shubert Theater, beginning on Monday, Nov. 11.

* * *

"Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber, scheduled as the second production of the Theater of the Fifteen at the Peabody Playhouse, is announced to open Wednesday, Nov. 6, and to continue through Nov. 9.

* * *

McKay Morris has replaced William Kelly in "Beverly Hills," the Lynn Starling-Howard J. Green comedy.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Song recital by Grace Leslie. 8:30.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—
First concert of the season by the Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Brigham Young — Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "French Without Tears," Ray Milland. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05. "World in Flames." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:15. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Too Many Girls," with Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Kenmore—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Farmer Takes a Wife," Henry Fonda and Janet Gaynor. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucille Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5:05, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "World in Flames." 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Who Is Guilty," Ben Lyon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Scollay—
"Wyoming" with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," Britain's Royal Air Force," "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard," "Tourist Attractions in Florida," "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley, "Moments of Charm." Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 1:40, 5:10, 8:30.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Royal Air Force," "Color Cruise to Hawaii," "Lew Lehr Comedy," "Varsity Vanities." 2 cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Spy Bureau," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Four Sons," 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 9, 11:05 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Family Next Door," Hugh Herbert. "Code of the Street." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Lucky Partners" Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "House of Seven Gables." 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene and Zorina. 1:45 and 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 4:30, 8:05. "Brigham Young —Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:55, 5:07, 8:19. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:08, 6:20, 9:32.
Cleveland Circle: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "One Crowded Night." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Pygmalion," Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "In Name Only," Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Grand Ole Opry." 2 and 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:27, 9:27. "Captain Caution." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Gangs of Chicago," "I Married Adventure." 2, 7, 11.
Franklin Park: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3:11, 9:26. "Men Against the Sky." 1:50, 8:05.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Mummy's Hand." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Turnabout." 3:15, 9:34. "Way of All Flesh." 1:40, 7:59.
Park: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:30 and 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Ledered. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:15, 9:15. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:53, 7:53.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. Also short subjects.
MALDEN — Granada: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6, 9:10. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.
Mystic: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvin Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:48 and 7.
Orpheum: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Fredric March. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3, 9. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:50, 8.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "River's End," Dennis Morgan and "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 7:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Turnabout." 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Brigham Young —Frontiersman," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Dean Jagger. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dance, Girl, Dance," L. Hayward. "One Crowded Night."
Strand: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable. "Slightly Tempted."
REVERE—Boulevard: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Blonde Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 8.10.
Revere: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Florian," Robert Young. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Forty Little Mothers." "Tropic Fury." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Marryland," Victor McLaglen. "South of Pago Pago."
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 3:30, 9:15. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 2:10, 7:55.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 2 and 7.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou and Carol Landis. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Mystery Sea Raider." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily, except Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 3:26, 8. "Queen of the Mob." Ralph Bellamy. 2:18, 6:52, 9:46.

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British Buy Four Ships Of Lykes Line

Four freighters, whose regular weekly steamship service between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports has been maintained over a period of years, have been sold to British interests and will be transferred to foreign registry if the United States Maritime Commission approves the transaction.

The Lykes company, owner of the vessels, has been engaged in a ship building program and has several modern vessels only recently completed. The Boston service to Houston, Galveston, and Corpus Christi, is expected to be continued with other vessels, if the sale of the four ships is approved.

The four vessels to be sold are the Labette, Quistconck, Jolee, and Liberty Bell, all built at Hog Island, Pa., between 1918 and 1920. All have a speed of 10 knots, a length of 390 feet, and a gross tonnage ranging from 4,989 to 5,144 tons.

Application for approval of the sale, filed with the Maritime Commission, specifies that the Labette would be sold to A. Billmeir & Co., Ltd. of Cheltenham, Eng.; the Quistconck to Headlam & Son, Whitby, Eng.; the Jolee, to George Nisbet & Co., Glasgow, and the Liberty Bell to the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., London.

Walkout Ended By Fish Cutters At Boston Pier

Settlement of the strike of nearly 60 fish cutters who walked out yesterday at the fish processing plant of O'Hara Brothers, Inc., at the Boston Fish Pier, was effected today following a meeting of company representatives and union men before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The men returned to work at one o'clock this afternoon after the O'Hara company signed an agreement to give preferential hiring to union men. This was the issue that caused the walk-out.

O'Hara Brothers, Inc., and two other fish companies were the only firms to hold out on this issue, 29 other dealers having met the union demand and signed agreements accordingly. The first walk-out was called at the O'Hara plant, and now that they have come to terms, it is the anticipation of union officials that the other two dealers will follow suit.

Although the strike was short-lived, it caused considerable delay in the shipment of seafood by the O'Hara company which controls eight Boston firms in the fish business.

Newspaper Resists Wage-Hour Probe

Judge Francis J. W. Ford of Federal Court has taken under advisement a petition by the Wage and Hour Administration of the Department of Labor to compel the publishers of the Lowell Sun to produce their books and records.

Elisha Hansen, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said that to allow such a "fishing expedition" where there were no charges of any violation would be an infringement of the right of freedom of the press. Mr. Hansen pointed out that a government could abridge freedom of the press by prosecuting those papers which disagreed with government policy and tolerating breaches of the law by papers which supported it.

Poets, Too, Seek Utopia

By a Staff Photographer

W. H. Auden of Great Britain

Mr. Auden, a widely-known poet who lectured at Wellesley College on Monday, sees a growing universal search for Utopia. Poets, according to Mr. Auden, are among the seekers.

Growing Quest for Utopia Perceived by British Poet

"People are seeking a new Utopia today more than ever before," W. H. Auden, one of Great Britain's most brilliant and prolific poets, said before leaving for New York, where he has been living for the past year. On Monday he spoke at Wellesley College on "Art in Life."

Mr. Auden is well equipped to speak on the subject since he has taken part in and written of many of the events which are shaping world history. His poem on the Spanish Revolution, which he wrote as a result of his experiences with an ambulance unit in Spain, is considered as among his finest works to date. In 1937 he was awarded the King's Medal for Poetry and was presented to King George VI by the present Poet Laureate, John Masefield.

This seeking of a Utopia which Mr. Auden referred to is, he believes, common to all people, not merely to the artist. In fact he is very insistent that the poet's public and private life is completely fused, one is the result of the other whether he wishes it to be or not.

Choice of Material

It is only in the choice and arrangement of his material that the artist differs from his fellows, according to Mr. Auden. That difference he emphasized at his lecture at Wellesley, taking Wagner as a prototype. The choice of form, he feels, is very important. There are two types of art he believes—mimesis and allegory. The first, an imitation of life, and the second, a symbolic representation of life, is perfectly illustrated by Wagner's Ring, he said.

This theory Mr. Auden squares with his own work which is advanced in form and largely political in content, by saying that the moral and political may be substituted for mimesis and allegory.

Asking Mr. Auden whether the poets of today have any answer to the mass seeking for Utopia to which he referred, he said that the poets, themselevs, are part of the seeking. For himself he is wary of easy answers. "We were much too glib with answers in the thirties," he remarked.

"Areas Not Seen"

Yet Mr. Auden has referred to that seeking in his work. In "Chorus" he wrote:

All pasts
Are single old past now, although some posts
Are forwarded, held looking on a new view;
The future shall fulfill a surer vow . . .
But there are still to tempt; areas not seen
Because of blizzards or an erring sign . . .

Turning to poetry in America, Mr. Auden remarked that there are several American poets whom he admires very much but that he was disturbed by the efforts of writers in the United States to make their work peculiarly American. Mr. Auden believes Henry James to be an extremely American writer though he spent most of his life abroad. He feels the same way about T. S. Eliot. One is not national because one tries to be, he thinks, but because one cannot help it. On the other hand the artist finds it difficult to write about contemporary subjects since they change so rapidly, thus he is forced to deal with those things which have some aspect of permanence and use them as a basis for observations in the present.

Only 185 of 762 Applicants Pass Bar Tests

Only 185 out of 762 aspirants to the Massachusetts bar passed the August examination—just under 25 per cent—and will be recommended for admission to practice, the State Board of Bar Examiners announced last night. Ten of the successful candidates were women.

Included in the list were many young men who are following in the footsteps of members of their families, now established with reputations in public service or at the bar. In this number were Austin W. Scott, Jr., son of the Dane Professor of Law at Harvard Law School; William Lawrence 2d, grandson of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of Massachusetts; Thomas H. Dowd, Jr., son of Judge Dowd of the Superior Court; Frank S. Deland, Jr., son of Judge Deland of the West Roxbury Municipal Court and former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston; Edward J. Dever, brother of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General; Maurice R. Flynn, Jr., son of Special Justice Flynn of the Malden District Court; John W. Bryant, son of Lincoln B. Bryant, Town Counsel of Milton; and John P. Stapleton, son of Richard P. Stapleton, former member of the Tax Appeal Board.

The 10 successful women candidates were: Polly Wood of Fall River; Gertrude S. McManus of 92 Douglas Road, Belmont; Margaret M. Gallagher of 54 Rosewood Street, Mattapan; Olivia A. Jacobs of 39 Lane Park, Brighton; Marjorie P. Seavey of 380 Park Street, West Roxbury; Esther M. Spigel of 57 Homestead Street, Roxbury; Eva E. Stopsky of 1179 Boylston Street; Helen R. Verdun of 14 York Street, Dorchester; Mildred L. Yasuna of 340 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury; Helen Driscoll of Worcester.

Those who passed were:

Bristol County

Bentley, Samuel E., New Bedford.
Bernrique, Roger P., New Bedford.
Beserosky, Sidney M., New Bedford.
Brayton, Philip S., Fall River.
Traveira, Augusta C., New Bedford.
Wood, Polly, Fall River.
Zwetchkenbaum, Joseph T., Taunton.

Essex County

Berenson, Stanley B., Methuen.
Davy, Arthur K., Danvers.
Henry, Thomas L., Marblehead.
Linscott, Andrew R., Swampscott.
Nicholson, Dean E., Methuen.
Parker, Philip E., Marblehead.
Phelan, John J. Jr., North Andover.
Price, Robert D., West Roxbury.
Reardon, John C., Lawrence.
Warner, Sturgis, Ipswich.
Wilson, Bruno W., Peabody.

Franklin County

Trudel, Raymond M., Turners Falls.

Hampshire County

McCarthy, Edward F., Northampton.

Hampden County

Angell, Irving J., Springfield.
Besky, Abranam H., Holyoke.
Burbank, Daniel E. Jr., Springfield.
Conen, George M., Springfield.
Kennedy, John M., Springfield.
O'Connor, John J., Springfield.
Uman, Frank L., Springfield.

Middlesex County

Baker, David A., Lowell.
Barrett, Walter H., Lexington.
Barry, Joseph T., Stoneham.
Beckwith, Winslow F., West Newton.
Bertocci, Vincent R., Somerville.
Brecher, Isadore, Malden.
Campbell, John A., Somerville.
Carey, John J. Jr., Cambridge.
Carr, Frederick J. Jr., Somerville.
Chappers, William D., Dracut.
Clark, Edward P., Arlington.
Colson, Wendell B., Melrose Hlds.
Cook, G. Gardner, Concord.
Costello, John F., Cambridge.
Crane, Edward A., Cambridge.
Danielson, Richard E. Jr., Groton.
Dever, Edward J., Belmont.
Donahue, William D., Cambridge.
Donovan, Edwin J., Cambridge.
Flynn, Maurice R. Jr., Malden.
Gahan, James C. Jr., Belmont.
Gilley, Harold T., West Medford.
Goldine, Morton M., Newton.
Gordon, Brenton S., Natick.
Hanify, Francis V., Belmont.
Held, Martin, Malden.
Hill, John M., 2d, Newtonville.
Huston, Roger J., Watertown.
Johnson, Erik A., Cambridge.
Johnson, Everett E., Cambridge.
Johnson, Henry C., Cambridge.
Kelliher, Walter J., Malden.
Lawrence, William, 2d., Cambridge.
Mayer, Albert, Medford.
McManus, Gertrude S., Belmont.
Minehan, Samuel A., Watertown.
Purcell, Kelsey F., Natick.
Reiber, Paul, Cambridge.
Reigeluth, John B., Cambridge.
Rynne, Edward J., Cambridge.
Sanderson, Herman H., Cambridge.
Scott, Austin W. Jr., Cambridge.
Smith, James M., West Somerville.
Sullivan, Daniel F., Cambridge.
Tannian, John J., Arlington.
Thierry, John A., Cambridge.
Whittlesey, John W., West Newton.
Wibel, John W., Arlington.
Wilder, Frederick H. Jr., Waltham.
Worth, Charles C., Somerville.

Norfolk County

Conger, Gerrit C., Wellesley Hills.
Cowan, Fairman C., Wellesley Hills.
Dimond, Alan J., Brookline.
Dowd, Thomas H. Jr., Brookline.
Gardiner, Robert H. Jr., Brookline.
Howard, Edward G., Brookline.
Kaplan, Bernerd I., Brookline.
Mackey, George E., Brookline.
MacLean, Robley D., Wollaston.
Mathewson, Richard E., Weymouth.
Oliver, Leon R., Quincy.
Ross, Maurice J., Brookline.
Shrigley, Alfred R. Jr., Hingham.
Slate, Albert H., Quincy.
Sullivan, Eugene Jr., Brookline.
Vitali, Augustus P., East Dedham.

Plymouth County

Briggs, Robert M., Plymouth.
Crowley, John L., Brockton.
Dupre, Eugene A. Jr., Brockton.
Gilbert, Floyd H., Jr., Brockton.

Suffolk County

Bilodeau, Thomas H., Dorchester.
Brown, Samuel, Roxbury.
Bryant, John W. Boston.
Burton, Richard E., Boston.
Carlson, Harry L., Dorchester.
Connelly, Clinton A., Boston.
Cosgrove, Philip H., South Boston.
Curelli, Rocco A., Roslindale.
Curley, Edward E., Brigton.
Deland, Frank E. Jr., Jamaica Plain.
Delaney, Charles J. Brighton.
Devin, Alfred G., Boston.
Dretler, David D., Boston.
Driscoll, Francis X., Allston.
Duggan, Edward J., Chelsea.
Ewing, Charles M., Boston.
Freedman, Arnold E., Roxbury.
Gallagher, Margaret M., Mattapan.
Gashin, Irving, Mattapan.
Gier, Charles S., Roxbury.
Glynn, Theodore A., Jr., Roxbury.
Goldenthal, Albert, Boston.
Goodman, Nathan, Dorchester.
Grimes, Robert A. Jr., West Roxbury.
Hill, Nathaniel B., Jamaica Plain.
Hoffman, Samnel R., Brighton.
Hulbert, William R. Jr., Boston.
Jacobs, Olivia A., Brighton.
Kaitz, Robert, So. Boston.
Karlsberg, Hyman N., Dorchester.
Kowal, Harold M., Boston.
Lake, Fred G., Chelsea.
Lawrence, Philip E., Boston
Levenson, George M., E. Boston.
Lipsitz, Herbert, Boston.
Mahoney, George F., Dorchester.
Mazer, Sydney, Chelsea.
McCarthy, James J., Dorchester.
McDermott, Joseph T., Roslindale.
McDermott, William A., Dorchester.
McDonaugh, George A., Dorchester.
Mooney, Michael E., Dorchester.
Morin, George C., Boston.
Osborne, Theodore C., Boston.
Parsons, Edward L., Roxbury.
Ralen, Benjamin P., Roxbury.
Rhome, John O. Jr., Boston.
Richter, Melvin, Brighton.
Riggs, Arthur J., Boston.
Scannell, David D. Jr., Jamaica Plain.
Schwartz, Charles, Roxbury.
Seagrave, Norman P., Boston.
Seavey, Marjorie P., Roslindale.
Shelmerdine, William Jr., Boston.
Smith, Reginald H. Jr., Boston.
Spigel, Esther M., Roxbury.
Stapleton, John P., Boston.
Stern, Edward, Roxbury.
Stopsky, Eva E., Boston.
Verdun, Helen R., Dorchester.
Waldman, Saul H., Matiapan.
Weed, Roger H., Boston.
West, William J. Jr., Brighton.
Wholley, Lawrence J., Dorchester.
Wingersky, Gerard A., Roxbury.
Winitman, Melvin R., Chelsea.
Yasuna, Mildred L., Roxbury.

Worcester County

Bellantonio, William V., Milford.
Boyle, Frederick J., Worcester.
Brown, William J., Worcester.
Driscoll, Helen, Worcester.
Feretti, Edwin D., Worcester.
French, Robert H., Worcester.
Goldberg, Benjamin A., Fitchburg.
Gould, Morris N., Clinton.
Hebert, Florent A., Webster.
Leboeuf, Laval J., Webster.
Monahan, Philip R., Worcester.
Morse, Gabriel G., Gardner.
Murray, William A. Jr., Milford.

Out of State

Bryant, Donald R., Gorham, N. H.
Crockett, John C., Lewiston, Maine.
Kaminsky, Israel, Putnam, Conn.
McCarthy, John O., Princeton, N. J.
Post, Willis C., Cranston, R. I.
Tatoian, Phillip E., Thompsonville, Conn.

Rumors Over Leon Trotsky Papers Denied

The mystery which has surrounded the secret papers of the late Leon Trotsky, Russian revolutionary, since their purchase by Harvard University last August, deepened today when Harvard officials denied the latest and most sensational rumor, that the United States Government is carrying on a covert investigation of the papers' contents.

Lying in a storage room of Harvard's Widener Library are two unopened packing cases, each about the size of an office desk. They contain manuscripts of Trotsky speeches and writings, letters from Russian leaders, and carbon copies of Mr. Trotsky's replies. They may also contain political documents bearing upon the activities of the Third International.

To prevent the sale of these papers to Harvard—and presumably their eventual publication—the Russian O. G. P. U. is rumored to have planned and executed the assassination of Mr. Trotsky Aug. 20.

As yet, however, the packing cases have not been opened, Keyes DeW. Metcalf, Director of the University Library, declares. In accord with an agreement made at the time of sale, they will not be opened for public or private investigation until a friend of the late Mr. Trotsky has had an opportunity to examine them and separate the "safe" from the "unsafe," Mr. Metcalf explained this morning.

His statement was in reply to a story in the morning Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, asserting that, according to an "unimpeachable source," the United States Government has begun an investigation of the papers.

One purpose of the investigation, according to the Crimson, was to trace underground Communist activity in this country. Another, the paper states, was to discover evidence bearing upon the trial of men and women implicated in the assassination of the Russian exile.

But all this is the Crimson's imagination, Mr. Metcalf insists. "No government officials have seen the papers since they passed the customs, and I expect none to see them in the near future," he declares. "I should think, incidentally, that more could be found in them about Russia in the early twenties, when Trotsky was still in the Government, than about the International in the thirties, when he was in exile."

Harvard Students In Straw Vote On Election Choice

Political enthusiasm in Harvard Yard is mounting this week exactly as it is in every other section of the country. A poll, it was announced today, will be conducted among the students and faculty by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily; and although Harvard is not a political barometer until the normal Republican (or anti-Roosevelt) bias has been taken to account, considerable interest in the result is being shown.

A similar poll in 1936 gave Mr. Landon 1,016 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's 995. This year's first poll, conducted in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration by the bi-weekly newspaper there, gave Mr. Willkie the verdict by a 4-1 landslide.

An old-fashioned torchlight parade and rally was staged last night by some 400 enthusiastic Willkie supporters. Beginning by the Charles River, and chanting "We Want Willkie," the parade gathered numbers and enthusiasm as it marched up through the Yard. Harvard men were joined by girls from Radcliffe, Wellesley, Simmons and ten other nearby colleges.

Before the parade was over, a sound truck put the finishing touches on the torchlight-carrying, placard-waving, noisy demonstration. Featured speaker of the rally in New Lecture Hall was Dr. Malcolm P. McNair, Business School professor, who described Mr. Roosevelt as "a brilliant amateur, fond of playing by ear, but without any fundamental ability to understand economic problems."

Other speakers were Ernest Angell, former New York regional administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and George Bundy, a recent Yale graduate.

Many other rallies and discussions are planned for the week. A Student Union forum will be held tonight to hear advocates of four parties—Communist and Socialist as well as Democratic and Republican.

Draft Evaders Have Registered

All cases of draft dodgers failing to register on Oct. 16 which have been referred to the United States Attorney's office have been disposed of by the FBI, according to Edmund J. Brandon, Assistant U. S. Attorney. Mr. Brandon said all the men involved had since registered.

Greta Garbo Files Citizenship Papers

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Greta Garbo filed a declaration of intention Oct. 29 to become a United States citizen.

Wearing a large black hat which concealed her features, the Swedish actress was not recognized in the Federal court clerk's office until she signed her application Greta Lovisa Garbo.

Next Year's 'Hairdo'?

Tanar

Developing a 1941 Coiffure

Miss Joan Williams of Boston is shown here (standing at left) with an individualized version of the current fashion. The model is Miss Dorothy Porter of 205 Bay State Road, Boston. The new style will be presented at the Boston Hairdressers' Show to be held at Hotel Brunswick, Boston, on Nov. 5.

Joop Sets Etiquette Note For Young Concert Goers

Joop, the Giraffe, is coming to Wellesley. He has never been heard to make a sound, ask for a drink of water, and he attempts to see and hear any performance he attends without disturbing anyone.

He will be present Nov. 13, when the school children of Wellesley gather to hear a performance of an opera staged and presented especially for their benefit under the auspices of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club.

Joop is the mascot of Junior Program, Inc., a nonprofit plan originated by Mrs. McFadden of Maplewood, N. J., in 1937, to bring the best in music, drama and dance to the school children of the United States. This winter Junior Programs will play to half a million customers, all of them under twenty, many of whom have never before seen professional performances.

Programs Arranged

When Joop comes to Wellesley on Nov. 13 to be present with the young audience at a performance of "The Bumble Bee Prince," by Rimsky-Korsakov, it will be because several members of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club read about the work that Mrs. McFadden's organization was doing.

Arousing the interest of Edwin A. Miner, Superintendent of the Wellesley Schools, plans have now been formulated for series of programs throughout the winter.

Study Class Planned

A correlated study of music, art, and history is made in the classrooms of the schools before each production. To prepare the children for good audience behavior "Joop" buttons with a picture on them of Joop himself, are distributed in advance with each ticket, and membership in the Joop Club carries with it obvious obligations.

The executive committe for the plan is headed by Mrs. Richard H. Davis and includes Edwin A. Miner, Mrs. M. Osborn Emery, vice-chairman, Mrs. Harry G. Gilbert, secretary, and Mrs. D. Allyn Bell, treasurer.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd like to see an enthusiastic buyer one of these days . . . then you want to meet C. Crawford Hollidge's Miss Bryer, who takes care of all the jewelry department on the first floor. For she is certainly a good example of the woman who fairly "lives" her career!

Of course she's really justified in being proud of her collection, for she surely does have some of the loveliest things around town. And only a week or so ago she was responsible for one of the most breath-taking window displays we've seen . . . in which the entire window was taken up with "Amber of the Sea" jewels, all on lush blue satin pillows! But to get to specific items, there is always an array of brooches and bracelets that are so beautiful in detail, hand-set and all that sort of thing, that they practically defy even an expert to say that their stones aren't diamonds. Fabulous clips for muffs and mink coats, stud earrings in tiny or large pearls, massive silver pins for that blank space at the neckline of your blouse or dress, costume jewelry with tricky ways, pearl necklaces, rings and so on—all these are included in her collection. And some gleaming jet besides.

Here's a Place Having "Everything"

Ethel Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, at 145 Tremont Street, is noted for all the things that women want, and never seem to be able to find! For instance, we're told that the truly large woman has difficulty in wrapping herself into some of the housecoats one sees around. But Miss Lowe defies anyone to come into her shop who can't be amply fitted into a good looking one; which is saying a lot, regardless of your height or width! And incidentally she has some of those nice warm (but light) Shetland robes in longer lengths, all trimmed up with a bit of angora. From $4.95 up.

Smart Clothes For Career Girl

The career girl who find herself taking the 8:15 for town often wonders just what to wear in the way of clothes that will also look particularly smart for that special dinner date. To which we reply that a tweed suit such as Chandler (on Tremont Street) sells for about $16.95 is always the answer. Because, if you wear it with a ruffly-collared blouse peeping out from under, and a perky bonnet, you'll at least feel trim and smart. This model comes in an assortment of colors, with a bit of velveteen trimming around the collar and the pockets. It was on the fourth floor when we saw it.

Staying Quality In a Lipstick

Everybody we've seen around who has tried Helena Rubinstein's new lipstick seems very much pleased with its staying quality . . . to say nothing of its smooth, creamy luster. The new case, like a stately, elegant Greek column (we hope we have our architecture right!) is most attractive for $1.50. Either at the Salon on Newbury Street, or in the various stores such as Filene's, Jordan's, Slattery's and Chandler's. For that matter, her newest contribution to busy women is her tricky little "key ring" chain of lipsticks. Three little sticks hung on a chain. In a trio of favorite colors . . . Red Velvet, Coral and Sporting Pink. And the little ornamental disk, which can be monogrammed, if you like, turns out to be a most convenient mirror. Red, white and blue cases for $1. Fair enough.

Electric Broiler At Raymond's

P. S. Budget-minded mothers who find themselves lighting one great big oven to bake little Horace's lone potato for luncheon, will surely be interested in a buy we saw at Raymond's (You should hurry to get in on it, we'd say. Their things don't exactly last forever, you know!) Because it's one of those Steelmaster electric broiler and cookers. And you can broil, bake, cook, and fry with it. All of which should mean a saving on the bills somewhere. To say nothing of its convenience. For $2.95.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

bea. 1790

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8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Marked Rise in Employment Reported in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30—What may be taken as an indicator of improved employment conditions may be found in the August report of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the New Hampshire Department of Labor. The report shows that during the month there were sent out 15,879 benefit checks amounting to $128,739, approximately $66,700 less than for July. The report also shows that a decrease in employment under way for the first half of the year, began to level off and even improve starting with July. This is attributed to extension of operations in the leather and textile industries as well as the summer tourist business. The Division reports that "Army orders affecting several of the larger textile manufacturing plants are easily apparent in the claim loads for the Manchester and Dover areas."

Farmers Get $111,144

More than 10,000 New Hampshire farmers owning 1,461,737 acres of farm land took part in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation program for which they received cash payments of $111,144 or an average of $11 for each participating farm owner.

Fire-Fighting Equipment

Although Federal officials who have been in New Hampshire since the hurricane aiding in timber salvage and forest fire work are being withdrawn from the State, officials of the State Forestry Department are hopeful that the forest fire fighting equipment that had been provided can be retained in the area.

Fossils for Dartmouth

The Dartmouth College Museum has a number of additions to its collections of fossils as the result of fossil-digging activities by four undergraduates during the past summer. Gilbert Stokes, a senior from Haverhill, Mass., went on an expedition a year ago and became so enthused that he induced three other undergraduates to accompany him this year. They made a nine-weeks trip into South Dakota and Wyoming with a station wagon in search of fossils.

Permanent Bar Sought

The New Hampshire Department of the American Legion is expected to be the leading force behind a movement for enactment of legislation permanently barring the Communist Party from a place on the New Hampshire ballots. The Legion played an important part in the elimination of Communists from a place on the ballots that will be used next week. The Legion provided facilities for persons whose names appeared on the Communist petitions to make affidavits that their names were obtained by misrepresentation or that they never sigend the petitions at all.

Feather Tufted
CHENILLE BEDSPREADS
by "Cabin Crafts"

Appealing as a bouquet in a little girl's hand, are these luxuriously tufted but light-weight spreads. The scalloped border and nosegay design comes in a choice of Rosedust, Blue and Green on a white background. Color tested and pre-shrunk.

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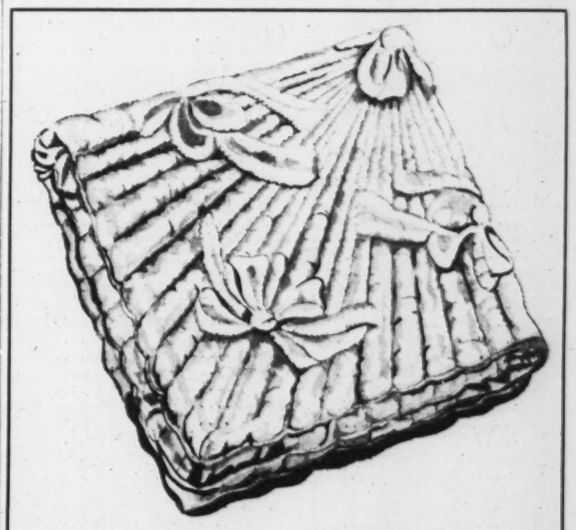

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HAND QUILTED
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Latest List of Numbers Drawn in Draft Reclassified as to Serial Numbers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Numbers drawn in the national draft lottery are listed in the following table in the order of the numerical sequence of serial numbers held by registrants:

1 to 100

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1	3479	51	6465
2	6419	52	4221
3	3856	53	8358
4	4397	54	5243
5	3951	55	2718
6	1299	56	4811
7	6078	57	203
8	4728	58	7954
9	1621	59	2188
10	4334	60	4079
11	5683	61	8142
12	3904	62	7237
13	3519	63	7610
14	131	64	4795
15	5368	65	8344
16	5390	66	5550
17	4302	67	2137
18	4995	68	6056
19	251	69	4036
20	6637	70	7871
21	1850	71	4301
22	8614	72	4086
23	3350	73	7288
24	5545	74	2200
25	1949	75	4100
26	5041	76	6705
27	5508	77	2021
28	8693	78	1921
29	3464	79	1894
30	4374	80	5052
31	582	81	6584
32	5730	82	3307
33	8346	83	1399
34	4524	84	6808
35	5812	85	7330
36	7964	86	1744
37	4103	87	4561
38	6102	88	7063
39	7058	89	5639
40	7794	90	3976
41	4448	91	4146
42	5692	92	3099
43	6207	93	5610
44	3207	94	3355
45	1924	95	8151
46	3955	96	4156
47	3177	97	8287
48	6992	98	5661
49	8323	99	5555
50	8333	100	2762

101 to 200

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
101	7405	151	7344
102	4408	152	4673
103	2791	153	211
104	2389	154	2016
105	19	155	3403
106	8168	156	602
107	2140	157	2913
108	798	158	1
109	938	159	1891
110	4436	160	2029
111	3401	161	119
112	699	162	426
113	7640	163	5851
114	1758	164	3224
115	3217	165	1863
116	949	166	1126
117	4999	167	412
118	3997	168	4489
119	5570	169	1466
120	46	170	3463
121	1654	171	8392
122	1316	172	288
123	3282	173	4813
124	2341	174	955
125	1048	175	2581
126	309	176	2270
127	7018	177	3019
128	2491	178	4818
129	2901	179	4596
130	2332	180	2173
131	999	181	1668
132	5316	182	4234
133	8283	183	1157
134	2329	184	944
135	1145	185	702
136	1763	186	4296
137	8757	187	367
138	1050	188	41
139	1261	189	6639
140	5205	190	2108
141	7694	191	7844
142	1104	192	2
143	5614	193	8484
144	3273	194	5453
145	1601	195	3841
146	1262	196	1826
147	495	197	5620
148	1164	198	1251
149	4058	199	5096
150	2503	200	3024

201 to 300

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
201	8580	251	2663
202	4738	252	4419
203	1817	253	6275
204	6560	254	5369
205	6011	255	6309
206	2725	256	6883
207	7669	257	6577
208	7171	258	5265
209	5980	259	5838
210	2134	260	8637
211	6505	261	3349
212	5552	262	2763
213	5522	263	8894
214	4232	264	6475
215	6632	265	6836
216	4393	266	5820
217	2782	267	7856
218	3896	268	7244
219	6181	269	5143
220	2797	270	2936
221	4597	271	6286
222	6481	272	5933
223	6754	273	5907
224	3375	274	4766
225	2439	275	2919
226	2597	276	2510
227	3054	277	6894
228	1793	278	5427
229	7230	279	2903
230	3934	280	1433
231	1810	281	6033
232	5705	282	2623
233	7934	283	6112
234	5204	284	6748
235	5398	285	6917
236	8052	286	6263
237	5464	287	3659
238	6618	288	5073
239	8582	289	6630
240	4113	290	5422
241	6453	291	5781
242	7439	292	6840
243	5504	293	5889
244	6872	294	5947
245	2978	295	5429
246	2231	296	4123
247	5377	297	5339
248	7662	298	6044
249	8448	299	8867
250	6651	300	4715

301 to 400

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
301	3275	351	7864
302	6075	352	5626
303	5005	353	4865
304	5271	354	8791
305	3309	355	3897
306	7319	356	7084
307	4809	357	6119
308	7297	358	8770
309	2638	359	8376
310	7207	360	5487
311	6886	361	5707
312	5374	362	2962
313	4621	363	7003
314	5985	364	7274
315	8329	365	6565
316	7273	366	4720
317	2738	367	5101
318	7880	368	8321
319	3384	369	6898
320	8493	370	2417
321	4083	371	5111
322	5201	372	6225
323	4946	373	5359
324	5609	374	5562
325	7765	375	7425
326	4290	376	8134
327	5499	377	7932
328	5971	378	6407
329	4735	379	5450
330	7958	380	4015
331	3482	381	5085
332	5251	382	4293
333	8761	383	7915
334	5653	384	5605
335	8760	385	5194
336	6974	386	4942
337	6334	387	7198
338	7804	388	7654
339	7222	389	4966
340	4844	390	7756
341	2532	391	6071
342	4859	392	5688
343	7245	393	8701
344	7814	394	8485
345	3321	395	6762
346	2528	396	7379
347	8241	397	4223
348	7114	398	5017
349	7473	399	2776
350	4276	400	3556

401 to 500

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
401	4462	451	7111
402	6978	452	7069
403	4264	453	6099
404	4041	454	7851
405	7644	455	8500
406	5798	456	7879
407	5519	457	7008
408	8537	458	7989
409	6823	459	8312
410	6394	460	7372
411	6926	461	6168
412	2578	462	7060
413	6241	463	4481
414	7482	464	6653
415	7784	465	8146
416	4428	466	6265
417	7817	467	8610
418	6281	468	8551
419	3523	469	6396
420	7492	470	8860
421	5616	471	6594
422	8874	472	4047
423	8070	473	7406
424	8491	474	3078
425	7280	475	4307
426	3708	476	7660
427	4510	477	8046
428	4316	478	8171
429	7801	479	7657
430	6729	480	7346
431	7294	481	4069
432	7101	482	8276
433	7099	483	7339
434	2653	484	7497
435	6832	485	5233
436	2579	486	5827
437	7191	487	7128
438	7673	488	8069
439	7403	489	8390
440	8677	490	5156
441	5027	491	6758
442	6482	492	8773
443	7757	493	8620
444	5819	494	7843
445	8353	495	5881
446	3453	496	6681
447	6398	497	4098
448	4866	498	6280
449	7399	499	7796
450	8413	500	7109

501 to 600

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
501	5047	551	8508
502	8712	552	7897
503	6068	553	5040
504	7918	554	8852
505	7839	555	7903
506	8058	556	6875
507	8670	557	6001
508	5280	558	5746
509	7113	559	6212
510	8157	560	8560
511	8223	561	2804
512	5817	562	7095
513	8936	563	7039
514	5794	564	6429
515	6210	565	8113
516	8116	566	7707
517	8110	567	7926
518	6721	568	4805
519	7981	569	8859
520	5534	570	8726
521	8473	571	7921
522	8269	572	7488
523	8439	573	7119
524	6885	574	8626
525	6588	575	6244
526	7759	576	8131
527	6242	577	4633
528	5960	578	4567
529	6267	579	8002
530	8107	580	8828
531	8531	581	5878
532	6636	582	6089
533	4564	583	2635
534	5740	584	7187
535	7178	585	7962
536	2645	586	8038
537	7443	587	8668
538	6696	588	7020
539	4614	589	7458
540	8327	590	7324
541	8587	591	5088
542	5916	592	4542
543	8053	593	8425
544	7192	594	7912
545	7418	595	8274
546	7681	596	7762
547	5789	597	8449
548	7422	598	8440
549	8568	599	7570
550	7526	600	

601 to 700

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
601	7275	604	4727
602	5584	605	3984
603	2008	606	4034
607	6668	654	7398
608	5191	655	5612
609	1954	656	2486
610	4570	657	7691
611	8629	658	5836
612	1804	659	2687
613	8483	660	1680
614	7546	661	3754
615	7889	662	8819
616	7977	663	5813
617	2715	664	5035
618	6939	665	8613
619	4745	666	2058
620	6620	667	2265
621	7449	668	6526
622	3972	669	7012
623	5539	670	7650
624	4022	671	7380
625	1664	672	8700
626	8434	673	8730
627	3388	674	3787
628	8214	675	3628
629	8294	676	657
630	6867	677	7753
631	6952	678	1916
632	4402	679	6190
633	5094	680	4994
634	3284	681	1895
635	3085	682	8980
636	3483	683	2754
637	8966	684	7605
638	3138	685	6367
639	7025	686	6402
640	4817	687	8577
641	8366	688	3122
642	2457	689	533
643	5839	690	4637
644	4991	691	4271
645	3742	692	2531
646	5467	693	2890
647	7728	694	2856
648	6761	695	3264
649	3151	696	8928
650	6608	697	8372
651	7659	698	2691
652	5293	699	5397
653	4007	700	7040

701 to 800

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
701	7969	751	4624
702	1707	752	8890
703	2459	753	2808
704	7719	754	8062
705	4701	755	2838
706	4071	756	4018
707	5644	757	3826
708	7135	758	8678
709	3062	759	7035
710	8377	760	4222
711	3156	761	8315
712	8039	762	4612
713	3018	763	5469
714	5435	764	2057
715	3625	765	1644
716	2511	766	268
717	4289	767	7096
718	4226	768	1872
719	5647	769	5717
720	4659	770	4229
721	3028	771	2651
722	6667	772	8797
723	3444	773	3694
724	2845	774	4495
725	6919	775	4736
726	8311	776	3527
727	8236	777	5455
728	3025	778	6835
729	6713	779	3925
730	4068	780	4896
731	5711	781	2274
732	3267	782	1898
733	3599	783	4187
734	4186	784	2887
735	5824	785	6635
736	8549	786	6447
737	6436	787	4690
738	6133	788	7641
739	8602	789	7448
740	7076	790	6416
741	6098	791	4591
742	8945	792	7930
743	7907	793	7547
744	4268	794	3747
745	7788	795	3323
746	6442	796	7172
747	1876	797	7475
748	8922	798	7828
749	3719	799	2941
750	5559	800	5911

801 to 900

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
801	6377	845	3441
802	5494	846	94
803	7130	847	6915
804	3017	848	7963
805	5196	849	6128
806	7743	850	5528
807	6516	851	8139
808	3665	852	5918
809	2616	853	5531
810	7459	854	6953
811	3082	855	7675
812	5072	856	6520
813	7323	857	7615
814	6959	858	5762
815	4503	859	2631
816	8210	860	3381
817	4054	861	7235
818	4909	862	3344
819	5969	863	2692
820	1783	864	4004
821	7423	865	6390
822	3268	866	5447
823	8186	867	7005
824	8845	868	4242
825	3347	869	4886
826	6679	870	5131
827	8923	871	6626
828	4881	872	6626
829	3624	873	4513
830	5133	874	5371
831	6403	875	4869
832	7239	876	8011
833	6491	877	8603
834	4889	878	4030
835	4879	879	7592
836	7255	880	7883
837	5750	881	8518
838	4195	882	7737
839	5192	883	2521
840	6495	884	7471
841	7036	885	6010
842	6103	886	8987
843	8172	887	6100
844	8379	888	6841
889	7754	895	4412
890	7849	896	5952
891	6400	897	5861
892	3967	898	5347
893	2717	899	7314
894	3839	900	3032

901 to 1000

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
901	8007	951	6544
902	5757	952	7813
903	6529	953	7009
904	2585	954	7310
905	7112	955	8643
906	8418	956	5962
907	7378	957	5361
908	6037	958	7893
909	6047	959	5014
910	6701	960	8717
911	6434	961	8225
912	7381	962	8159
913	8526	963	7201
914	6716	964	8634
915	5997	965	6940
916	7837	966	5148
917	7308	967	3304
918	7517	968	7895
919	7321	969	7356
920	7216	970	8205
921	7862	971	5815
922	6251	972	5439
923	8289	973	6476
924	6276	974	5537
925	8961	975	6606
926	7734	976	8092
927	7511	977	8021
928	8589	978	8088
929	4371	979	8672
930	6150	980	8929
931	8951	981	7911
932	8299	982	6156
933	5866	983	8862
934	6268	984	8848
935	8254	985	4075
936	6361	986	8048
937	5355	987	6572
938	6945	988	3695
939	5516	989	8914
940	8685	990	7175
941	8004	991	5793
942	3717	992	5578
943	8851	993	7420
944	8084	994	4814
945	5676	995	6785
946	7527	996	8304
947	7582	997	3872
948	6035	998	5497
949	5694	999	8036
950	6707	1000	2554

1001 to 1100

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1001	8522	1051	5299
1002	6673	1052	8114
1003	8864	1053	2583
1004	5648	1054	4394
1005	5796	1055	8087
1006	6231	1056	6602
1007	8164	1057	7220
1008	3827	1058	5520
1009	7052	1059	7614
1010	6909	1060	7168
1011	7870	1061	7485
1012	7833	1062	6083
1013	8831	1063	3065
1014	5687	1064	2614
1015	2517	1065	8461
1016	7421	1066	8881
1017	6211	1067	7597
1018	5972	1068	6903
1019	7074	1069	5786
1020	8457	1070	8470
1021	3219	1071	2835
1022	8909	1072	8564
1023	7023	1073	7407
1024	5951	1074	2634
1025	7554	1075	6603
1026	5629	1076	8360
1027	7957	1077	7859
1028	7019	1078	6336
1029	7022	1079	7402
1030	8632	1080	8438
1031	7995	1081	6627
1032	6122	1082	8350
1033	8232	1083	7217
1034	7413	1084	6386
1035	7186	1085	7711
1036	8718	1086	6861
1037	8250	1087	8775
1038	8641	1088	5129
1039	6528	1089	2695
1040	8989	1090	7260
1041	6202	1091	3254
1042	5825	1092	4337
1043	2963	1093	7179
1044	3617	1094	7502
1045	6929	1095	5262
1046	7881	1096	5966
1047	7521	1097	3340
1048	3689	1098	7910
1049	5754	1099	8393
1050	8101	1100	7305

1101 to 1200

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1101	6058	1104	8203
1102	5623	1105	7987
1103	7176	1106	7764
1107	7159	1154	5975
1108	5538	1155	6203
1109	6686	1156	5586
1110	6185	1157	8119
1111	6868	1158	8649
1112	8189	1159	4862
1113	8224	1160	7768
1114	7489	1161	4868
1115	3883	1162	5646
1116	2629	1163	2636
1117	6700	1164	4231
1118	5013	1165	8545
1119	8812	1166	8014
1120	6523	1167	6810
1121	8075	1168	7842
1122	3851	1169	8037
1123	8745	1170	5563
1124	4922	1171	6685
1125	7313	1172	5388
1126	8008	1173	5058
1127	7680	1174	7327
1128	8293	1175	8982
1129	5592	1176	8169
1130	8200	1177	8743
1131	5616	1178	8339
1132	5303	1179	8474
1133	2805	1180	5556
1134	6965	1181	6027
1135	5765	1182	3297
1136	8207	1183	8868
1137	7792	1184	7760
1138	7779	1185	3944
1139	7840	1186	7031
1140	8467	1187	2557
1141	8476	1188	7361
1142	7626	1189	2772
1143	6509	1190	4402
1144	7367	1191	4535
1145	8351	1192	8857
1146	3670	1193	7950
1147	7317	1194	7450
1148	8249	1195	2904
1149	5748	1196	7279
1150	5774	1197	8034
1151	5070	1198	7731
1152	2641	1199	8784
1153	2999	1200	7065

1201 to 1300

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1201	7343	1251	6262
1202	7386	1252	2646
1203	5892	1253	7622
1204	6454	1254	5292
1205	8991	1255	3840
1206	8822	1256	4589
1207	5486	1257	5990
1208	6542	1258	7257
1209	8331	1259	8489
1210	6644	1260	5956
1211	4958	1261	4497
1212	5151	1262	6003
1213	5387	1263	6811
1214	3901	1264	5342
1215	6599	1265	6702
1216	6233	1266	7200
1217	8239	1267	5479
1218	4955	1268	8083
1219	2884	1269	7518
1220	5135	1270	8708
1221	6249	1271	3006
1222	5365	1272	6070
1223	4171	1273	7789
1224	7869	1274	8585
1225	6260	1275	4354
1226	6905	1276	6994
1227	7477	1277	6422
1228	5696	1278	4196
1229	8140	1279	5102
1230	4088	1280	4373
1231	8501	1281	4758
1232	8487	1282	6946
1233	3877	1283	7335
1234	581	1284	6405
1235	7637	1285	2602
1236	6350	1286	2704
1237	4551	1287	8272
1238	3649	1288	8436
1239	3286	1289	6805
1240	5287	1290	6967
1241	2615	1291	2908
1242	5490	1292	8767
1243	5150	1293	6145
1244	8607	1294	6426
1245	8472	1295	571
1246	8022	1296	4308
1247	4460	1297	7902
1248	4828	1298	5095
1249	8130	1299	5928
1250	6093	1300	499

1301 to 1400

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1301	3814	1337	4833
1302	3858	1338	4726
1303	7162	1339	4220
1304	7164	1340	8555
1305	1671	1341	4546
1306	8628	1342	3413
1307	6533	1343	3276
1308	5630	1344	7337
1309	8410	1345	3639
1310	3020	1346	4343
1311	5628	1347	8098
1312	3803	1348	2982
1313	5720	1349	2406
1314	2576	1350	8581
1315	8121	1351	5767
1316	5164	1352	5554
1317	8695	1353	5803
1318	7121	1354	2543
1319	5682	1355	502
1320	3906	1356	5760
1321	5745	1357	4376
1322	4552	1358	2975
1323	5135	1359	8153
1324	5716	1360	5089
1325	2728	1361	5533
1326	5342	1362	764
1327	7528	1363	3593
1328	3547	1364	2801
1329	7803	1365	5413
1330	8755	1366	3980
1331	6383	1367	2669
1332	6914	1368	1414
1333	6850	1369	420
1334	6740	1370	7196
1335	4733	1371	2683
1336	8451	1372	5642
1373	1165	1387	5607
1374	8427	1388	7174
1375	2421	1389	3395
1376	6958	1390	8105
1377	2945	1391	6478
1378	4779	1392	4858
1379	7345	1393	4691
1380	5854	1394	6144
1381	3104	1395	7213
1382	3035	1396	8020
1383	8757	1397	6298
1384	4488	1398	1538
1385	4927	1399	6301
1386	8968	1400	5665

1401 to 1500

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
1401	8185	1451	7240
1402	7453	1452	5571
1403	4954	1453	4664
1404	6913	1454	2940
1405	8884	1455	7676
1406	2953	1456	2871
1407	6911	1457	2977
1408	5594	1458	4235
1409	7385	1459	6597
1410	5351	1460	3596
1411	2637	1461	7982
1412	4112	1462	6871
1413	3210	1463	7874
1414	7077	1464	7811
1415	3728	1465	4975
1416	3390	1466	3709
1417	2674	1467	4763
1418	4538	1468	7231
1419	6126	1469	6041
1420	3195	1470	3187
1421	1816	1471	2746
1422	5771	1472	3579
1423	8599	1473	4753
1424	5967	1474	2972
1425	6981	1475	3589
1426	5126	1476	1909
1427	5440	1477	6404
1428	2019	1478	6433
1429	8697	1479	5407
1430	7574	1480	4973
1431	2135	1482	5043
1432	4498	1481	4603
1433	4801	1483	5279
1434	6054	1484	3237
1435

'Thanks for the Honor, Mr. Stimson,' Says One Youth When Number Is Drawn

Wide World

The First Number Is Drawn

President Roosevelt looks on as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reaches into the famous goldfish bowl to draw the first number in the Selective Service drawing. The first number was 158. Left to right: President Roosevelt, Maj. Edward S. Shattuck; Secretary Stimson; and Lt. Col. Charles Morris.

2235	6865	2268	6084
2236	6418	2269	6925
2237	7555	2270	6874
2238	7247	2271	3081
2239	5576	2272	8627
2240	2831	2273	7136
2241	8842	2274	6991
2242	8495	2275	7535
2243	8417	2276	6338
2244	6165	2277	7290
2245	5585	2278	3916
2246	8863	2279	7401
2247	7945	2280	8647
2248	8252	2281	3562
2249	7767	2282	8917
2250	8268	2283	6908
2251	8653	2284	6786
2252	7415	2285	8756
2253	5797	2286	8196
2254	8591	2287	3774
2255	8674	2288	4765
2256	8404	2289	7604
2257	2829	2290	7529
2258	8314	2291	8480
2259	8729	2292	4772
2260	6342	2293	8502
2261	7461	2294	8921
2262	4683	2295	6073
2263	5549	2296	2960
2264	8387	2297	8423
2265	8285	2298	6854
2266	2625	2299	5428
2267	6642	2300	8691

2301 to 2400

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2301	6725	2351	8870
2302	8703	2352	8197
2303	8023	2353	8804
2304	8659	2354	8154
2305	5524	2355	8198
2306	7726	2356	8000
2307	8187	2357	6269
2308	8920	2358	7904
2309	8335	2359	8962
2310	8033	2360	8533
2311	8173	2361	7944
2312	8109	2362	8096
2313	2652	2363	8623
2314	7251	2364	8950
2315	8080	2365	8369
2316	8943	2366	7908
2317	8741	2367	8924
2318	8145	2368	8520
2319	7456	2369	6782
2320	7284	2370	8905
2321	8896	2371	8769
2322	8978	2372	8403
2323	8877	2373	8731
2324	5541	2374	8381
2325	8124	2375	8957
2326	7970	2376	7887
2327	8513	2377	7778
2328	7530	2378	8300
2329	2643	2379	8170
2330	8600	2380	7866
2331	6896	2381	5723
2332	8871	2382	8400
2333	8256	2383	8424
2334	8006	2384	7411
2335	8788	2385	8509
2336	7783	2386	7208
2337	8952	2387	8813
2338	8573	2388	8818
2339	8429	2389	8516
2340	8981	2390	7578
2341	8102	2391	8061
2342	8665	2392	6559
2343	8932	2393	8825
2344	8051	2394	7698
2345	6801	2395	8452
2346	8764	2396	7909
2347	6198	2397	7973
2348	7642	2398	7424
2349	8090	2399	8175
2350	8876	2400	5529

2401 to 2500

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2401	2053	2451	85
2402	2103	2452	2498
2403	721	2453	6781
2404	4178	2454	1244
2405	6082	2455	1036
2406	736	2456	7900
2407	4698	2457	2213
2408	2944	2458	6507
2409	5442	2459	1204
2410	4783	2460	1419
2411	7835	2461	7363
2412	8778	2462	2334
2413	5832	2463	4627
2414	4037	2464	4872
2415	5418	2465	3391
2416	4843	2466	2017
2417	1769	2467	649
2418	7845	2468	1535
2419	5127	2469	5114
2420	2984	2470	130
2421	3528	2471	3066
2422	2751	2472	1206
2423	373	2473	6964
2424	1236	2474	1110
2425	7140	2475	5277
2426	4598	2476	2450
2427	7507	2477	8469
2428	2079	2478	6332
2429	2507	2479	2501
2430	4548	2480	8297
2431	3600	2481	5483
2432	3927	2482	4263
2433	7033	2483	1819
2434	8211	2484	436
2435	2551	2485	3353
2436	8288	2486	7382
2437	182	2487	4265
2438	8478	2488	5601
2439	6234	2489	146
2440	3645	2490	5380
2441	34	2491	6031
2442	1269	2492	5379
2443	2378	2493	3097
2444	3899	2494	7446
2445	6889	2495	4029
2446	5468	2496	5724
2447	434	2497	4762
2448	7588	2498	7549
2449	1058	2499	3857
2450	8714	2500	8527

2501 to 2600

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2501	4161	2524	167
2502	154	2525	5289
2503	6759	2526	2383
2504	8167	2527	562
2505	2171	2528	3778
2506	7437	2529	7994
2507	2995	2530	3536
2508	4020	2531	3366
2509	5386	2532	880
2510	503	2533	4514
2511	6812	2534	199
2512	1698	2535	3342
2513	4527	2536	2119
2514	273	2537	7246
2515	6901	2538	6245
2516	5478	2539	4363
2517	3015	2540	261
2518	8027	2541	7296
2519	6866	2542	4475
2520	6092	2543	6023
2521	1940	2544	1903
2522	7373	2545	801
2523	1464	2546	385
2547	6046	2574	6240
2548	2388	2575	7986
2549	2684	2576	4353
2550	8529	2577	1970
2551	3096	2578	1640
2552	3033	2579	5981
2553	5695	2580	6142
2554	1972	2581	5712
2555	1638	2582	2073
2556	3714	2583	5709
2557	3729	2584	4181
2558	2067	2585	1275
2559	260	2586	897
2560	2468	2587	4182
2561	5446	2588	7960
2562	8746	2589	6459
2563	37	2590	2892
2564	5780	2591	1663
2565	6704	2592	7917
2566	7712	2593	7106
2567	463	2594	2201
2568	7057	2595	2713
2569	2088	2596	1836
2570	794	2597	7183
2571	2981	2598	6527
2572	572	2599	1993
2573	2395	2600	3908

2601 to 2700

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2601	1139	2651	2737
2602	3387	2652	8270
2603	2052	2653	1083
2604	8782	2654	5249
2605	3861	2655	7387
2606	1784	2656	4451
2607	7684	2657	568
2608	1673	2658	2097
2609	8137	2659	8067
2610	1584	2660	5149
2611	5330	2661	3855
2612	6756	2662	2204
2613	7047	2663	5741
2614	4321	2664	2433
2615	2374	2665	1705
2616	6722	2666	6669
2617	7182	2667	1681
2618	6690	2668	1743
2619	7996	2669	3346
2620	8635	2670	58
2621	7715	2671	3166
2622	7353	2672	4248
2623	4934	2673	2928
2624	4907	2674	4509
2625	8399	2675	6743
2626	8774	2676	5234
2627	7090	2677	3571
2628	7331	2678	1498
2629	7232	2679	701
2630	7414	2680	2774
2631	2565	2681	3622
2632	3318	2682	7671
2633	8671	2683	972
2634	754	2684	206
2635	1044	2685	1282
2636	2288	2686	7102
2637	4638	2687	2605
2638	512	2688	5235
2639	3815	2689	673
2640	3797	2690	8510
2641	7266	2691	8519
2642	4899	2692	6683
2643	3159	2693	7391
2644	8158	2694	8432
2645	2453	2695	3763
2646	3987	2696	3004
2647	4571	2697	6018
2648	846	2698	89
2649	2793	2699	8035
2650	4033	2700	2250

2701 to 2800

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2701	2997	2751	8370
2702	2076	2752	6237
2703	942	2753	7545
2704	3488	2754	4313
2705	4577	2755	2732
2706	2163	2756	4040
2707	6688	2757	3602
2708	6788	2758	8814
2709	2368	2759	4519
2710	8915	2760	5285
2711	6770	2761	3042
2712	7376	2762	6370
2713	1485	2763	6090
2714	6346	2764	95
2715	6389	2765	388
2716	2711	2766	8747
2717	7505	2767	341
2718	1177	2768	5857
2719	2081	2769	2948
2720	2239	2770	4891
2721	4926	2771	143
2722	4929	2772	2086
2723	1226	2773	7525
2724	1128	2774	5756
2725	1393	2775	2905
2726	960	2776	3678
2727	2454	2777	6291
2728	3829	2778	1469
2729	3175	2779	4347
2730	5009	2780	278
2731	848	2781	4006
2732	3215	2782	2384
2733	1227	2783	1766
2734	8861	2784	5443
2735	3811	2785	7735
2736	4839	2786	1962
2737	4554	2787	8903
2738	3649	2788	8486
2739	840	2789	5403
2740	4825	2790	1989
2741	6884	2791	4017
2742	8652	2792	262
2743	2061	2793	1658
2744	5296	2794	2678
2745	4212	2795	5949
2746	7531	2796	6029
2747	4936	2797	3959
2748	86	2798	5511
2749	7633	2799	8759
2750	4559	2800	6614

2801 to 2900

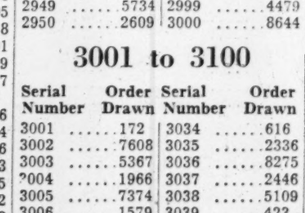
Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2801	5548	2831	1853
2802	8078	2832	3895
2803	3697	2833	8638
2804	2706	2834	5290
2805	1907	2835	6768
2806	3289	2836	8305
2807	8065	2837	2520
2808	3566	2838	6235
2809	6284	2839	5212
2810	8550	2840	8528
2811	8136	2841	5618
2812	4425	2842	6061
2813	8306	2843	2748
2814	3518	2844	3834
2815	6257	2845	7736
2816	3362	2846	5324
2817	4064	2847	6538
2818	4572	2848	4387
2819	5232	2849	666
2820	6038	2850	8352
2821	2914	2851	5868
2822	6222	2852	8524
2823	4159	2853	8328
2824	6489	2854	4520
2825	8800	2855	4396
2826	6556	2856	3426
2827	6803	2857	359
2828	8680	2858	1627
2829	4984	2859	2469
2830	7613	2860	3317
2861	6297	2881	7073
2862	2191	2882	3213
2863	3497	2883	4032
2864	7037	2884	5564
2865	3465	2885	8060
2866	5401	2886	8709
2867	6379	2887	4039
2868	5327	2888	4490
2869	3379	2889	2560
2870	3153	2890	7212
2871	1087	2891	4074
2872	1342	2892	358
2873	5240	2893	3789
2874	5137	2894	6271
2875	738	2895	6169
2876	2227	2896	7913
2877	390	2897	4822
2878	2665	2898	3819
2879	7268	2899	4272
2880	256	2900	2549

2901 to 3000

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
2901	2347	2951	7556
2902	3817	2952	4710
2903	6656	2953	2445
2904	2516	2954	925
2905	2988	2955	4776
2906	1368	2956	1745
2907	3076	2957	3319
2908	5830	2958	1700
2909	3211	2959	2818
2910	3468	2960	3041
2911	4153	2961	6065
2912	1881	2962	2666
2913	2301	2963	755
2914	50	2964	4082
2915	4611	2965	6664
2916	2226	2966	5431
2917	7766	2967	2564
2918	3225	2968	4539
2919	4810	2969	7199
2920	5147	2970	733
2921	8237	2971	8802
2922	392	2972	8206
2923	3941	2973	1616
2924	1300	2974	327
2925	3044	2975	988
2926	5283	2976	537
2927	7872	2977	7882
2928	641	2978	3577
2929	7550	2979	5968
2930	4563	2980	2547
2931	3269	2981	4971
2932	7362	2982	5366
2933	2894	2983	3731
2934	8570	2984	7841
2935	2493	2985	3234
2936	8450	2986	6766
2937	3477	2987	5715
2938	5879	2988	210
2939	4983	2989	4010
2940	5278	2990	3696
2941	6650	2991	4283
2942	1583	2992	4789
2943	2430	2993	4845
2944	5239	2994	3939
2945	3918	2995	2221
2946	1617	2996	1722
2947	4076	2997	2410
2948	2862	2998	3030
2949	5734	2999	4479
2950	2609	3000	8644

3001 to 3100

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3001	172	3034	616
3002	7608	3035	2336
3003	5367	3036	8275
3004	1966	3037	2446
3005	7374	3038	5109
3006	1579	3039	423
3007	3021	3040	1512
3008	4595	3041	569
3009	2907	3042	7185
3010	8544	3043	1406
3011	120	3044	7687
3012	5334	3045	252
3013	1151	3046	730
3014	1857	3047	5568
3015	6285	3048	64
3016	516	3049	4639
3017	5248	3050	6091
3018	1241	3051	7655
3019	2113	3052	1814
3020	5530	3053	1846
3021	5245	3054	6983
3022	1382	3055	6490
3023	2415	3056	6444
3024	6229	3057	1228
3025	2702	3058	5624
3026	8278	3059	4356
3027	3963	3060	8941
3028	6462	3061	5579
3029	1270	3062	3892
3030	696	3063	6732
3031	3915	3064	1578
3032	6634	3065	625
3033	1214	3066	5284



By a Staff Artist

I was never good at figures.

3067	7044	3084	4362
3068	1865	3085	2849
3069	3718	3086	7066
3070	5814	3087	4405
3071	6853	3088	5179
3072	6643	3089	8263
3073	6813	3090	5726
3074	7454	3091	5699
3075	8504	3092	6612
3076	5382	3093	5079
3077	2608	3094	4478
3078	1032	3095	5438
3079	8942	3096	7576
3080	2394	3097	7763
3081	8586	3098	4961
3082	822	3099	4426
3083	464	3100	3001

3101 to 3200

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3101	7265	3151	381
3102	1034	3152	6703
3103	5171	3153	6019
3104	1585	3154	4045
3105	593	3155	1905
3106	3325	3156	5840
3107	590	3157	4273
3108	6005	3158	4978
3109	4704	3159	2533
3110	6236	3160	3805
3111	3336	3161	3360
3112	7628	3162	286
3113	6282	3163	8661
3114	5718	3164	3738
3115	7089	3165	2535
3116	3647	3166	5063
3117	3008	3167	6513
3118	5090	3168	2272
3119	4440	3169	295
3120	4349	3170	6640
3121	6123	3171	3960
3122	6764	3172	836
3123	1877	3173	746
3124	7861	3174	7465
3125	8786	3175	586
3126	4005	3176	2189
3127	6140	3177	4672
3128	6115	3178	5954
3129	4725	3179	4543
3130	5472	3180	3393
3131	5357	3181	6435
3132	876	3182	669
3133	7271	3183	717
3134	5117	3184	2943
3135	5050	3185	5023
3136	8660	3186	7724
3137	920	3187	829
3138	1561	3188	5213
3139	4341	3189	3072
3140	5190	3190	7496
3141	7093	3191	4315
3142	2765	3192	8430
3143	7256	3193	6573
3144	6552	3194	1550
3145	6437	3195	680
3146	8371	3196	1736
3147	4097	3197	5121
3148	7103	3198	1140
3149	7825	3199	4311
3150	8904	3200	201

3201 to 3300

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3201	8313	3251	2885
3202	8887	3252	193
3203	8213	3253	5326
3204	6136	3254	785
3205	3606	3255	7720
3206	5475	3256	4468
3207	1801	3257	7670
3208	3235	3258	1837
3209	4998	3259	140
3210	7648	3260	5636
3211	4012	3261	2230
3212	4820	3262	6738
3213	3684	3263	7632
3214	4409	3264	5068
3215	8085	3265	2974
3216	5566	3266	4246
3217	1346	3267	3979
3218	4794	3268	3266
3219	1695	3269	3258
3220	3618	3270	6589
3221	5964	3271	7708
3222	1606	3272	8866
3223	2973	3273	2432
3224	3397	3274	5314
3225	2125	3275	6767
3226	548	3276	2393
3227	5870	3277	1703
3228	5019	3278	4000
3229	8869	3279	529
3230	1723	3280	1554
3231	6851	3281	3121
3232	478	3282	6666
3233	4492	3283	5348
3234	5055	3284	4093
3235	6933	3285	6970
3236	1974	3286	5370
3237	4949	3287	3804
3238	3641	3288	4096
3239	4446	3289	1752
3240	4689	3290	1741
3241	5976	3291	6217
3242	3109	3292	1045
3243	3053	3293	2971
3244	4944	3294	129
3245	5414	3295	3894
3246	5253	3296	2668
3247	3010	3297	6931
3248	4921	3298	7702
3249	3331	3299	1778
3250	3263	3300	2752

3301 to 3400

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3301	6420	3303	8612
3302	5100	3304	1834
3305	3430	3353	5353
3306	3720	3354	8378
3307	5999	3355	6838
3308	8615	3356	6494
3309	5099	3357	2354
3310	3491	3358	8605
3311	5939	3359	3230
3312	6638	3360	2437
3313	2600	3361	3504
3314	4407	3362	4089
3315	4709	3363	7822
3316	3063	3364	4317
3317	1823	3365	5643
3318	2624	3366	6255
3319	1847	3367	3011
3320	756	3368	3957
3321	4547	3369	1781
3322	687	3370	6791
3323	4127	3371	6485
3324	5286	3372	4636
3325	2267	3373	6633
3326	3473	3374	8104
3327	4610	3375	4678
3328	4340	3376	469
3329	3043	3377	5086
3330	8933	3378	8106
3331	4767	3379	5071
3332	4545	3380	432
3333	6359	3381	3101
3334	2844	3382	8781
3335	1431	3383	5098
3336	1445	3384	2460
3337	4905	3385	2371
3338	4447	3386	5155
3339	1074	3387	5547
3340	2340	3388	2217
3341	7447	3389	3013
3342	8183	3390	6972
3343	4506	3391	4487
3344	3427	3392	6318
3345	783	3393	6602
3346	4062	3394	1791
3347	1922	3395	5731
3348	1452	3396	6175
3349	5804	3397	6467
3350	3501	3398	4873
3351	4902	3399	4875
3352	4484	3400	1062

3401 to 3500

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3401	5751	3451	2740
3402	3550	3452	4534
3403	5198	3453	1795
3404	4107	3454	4214
3405	2788	3455	7228
3406	5075	3456	3127
3407	2248	3457	2010
3408	178	3458	1844
3409	4943	3459	7143
3410	8891	2460	4163
3411	4380	3461	113
3412	4266	3462	1626
3413	2441	3463	5199
3414	6723	3464	4166
3415	6371	3465	4600
3416	393	3466	170
3417	4423	3467	3835
3418	5761	3468	2917
3419	4439	3469	551
3420	5254	3470	79
3421	2419	3471	5702
3422	2983	3472	1451
3423	713	3473	322
3424	1716	3474	2821
3425	5885	3475	4799
3426	5738	3476	3048
3427	7538	3477	1977
3428	1455	3478	8454
3429	3367	3479	1424
3430	6579	3480	2987
3431	3306	3481	2367
3432	196	3482	901
3433	706	3483	2324
3434	3721	3484	6985
3435	3049	3485	1002
3436	4348	3486	7289
3437	5298	3487	5318
3438	692	3488	3180
3439	2723	3489	3806
3440	165	3490	8133
3441	2734	3491	4968
3442	3715	3492	2011
3443	748	3493	4712
3444	532	3494	2106
3445	678	3495	80
3446	1112	3496	5567
3447	3653	3497	8303
3448	5958	3498	1761
3449	4642	3499	8710
3450	2544	3500	5044

3501 to 3600

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
3501	3825	3528	1431
3502	6206	3529	2474
3503	7827	3530	642
3504	557	3531	1670
3505	5491	3532	8916
3506	8292	3533	2812
3507	6372	3534	3485
3508	29	3535	4751
3509	7059	3536	7805
3510	345	3537	1725
3511	8209	3538	8694
3512	2093	3539	2858
3513	5315	3540	8880
3514	4930	3541	1318
3515	8257	3542	8810
3516	1006	3543	8655
3517	1639	3544	4877
3518	4091	3545	6134
3519	408	3546	3492
3520	5891	3547	4465
3521	892	3548	2595
3522	276	3549	1185
3523	4804	3550	274
3524	6255	3551	1659
3525	3611	3552	5880
3526	141	3553	1702
3627	8792	3554	4035
3555	3037	3578	2209
3556	4238	3579	5015
3557	1803	3580	4706
3558	271	3581	7068
3559	2218	3582	5657
3560	7602	3583	5658
3561	2484	3584	4325
3562	4607	3585	7486
3563	3194	3586	1896
3564	5001	3587	8965
3565	3583	3588	2699
3566	1088	3589	3875
3567	5701	3590	3136
3568	2709	3591	5743
3569	6714	3592	5791
3570	3558	3593	1914
3571	1840	3594	3818
3572	4461	3595	4042
3573	5902	3596	3285
3574	5320	3597	2130
3575	8072	3598	3735
3576	5030	3599	4876
3577	8500	3600	6266

3601 to 3700

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn

First Number Drawn for Selective Service Was 158, While 2114 Was the Last

4443	6659	4472	7248
4444	1094	4473	2180
4445	6208	4474	817
4446	1879	4475	7233
4447	2153	4476	2051
4448	1546	4477	6924
4449	927	4478	7998
4450	541	4479	8389
4451	8751	4480	3995
4452	1588	4481	1470
4453	1028	4482	1740
4454	5241	4483	207
4455	8364	4484	4369
4456	1534	4485	3909
4457	1867	4486	3832
4458	8143	4487	475
4459	1807	4488	7170
4460	1748	4489	5247
4461	8155	4490	5036
4462	173	4491	5074
4463	6194	4492	6962
4464	2795	4493	8751
4465	4742	4494	6551
4466	1831	4495	6684
4467	2800	4496	6720
4468	647	4497	1103
4469	5732	4498	4459
4470	1493	4499	1437
4471	3693	4500	6890

4501 to 4600

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
4501	8805	4551	3454
4502	3100	4552	8692
4503	2109	4553	933
4504	3059	4554	932
4505	935	4555	5459
4506	384	4556	1217
4507	6498	4557	5328
4508	2363	4558	7440
4509	6167	4559	5672
4510	5725	4560	1121
4511	1361	4561	3073
4512	1848	4562	3193
4513	5937	4563	839
4514	805	4564	1930
4515	2924	4565	2276
4516	451	4566	6521
4517	5855	4567	5093
4518	777	4568	166
4519	6984	4569	448
4520	1656	4570	4821
4521	5012	4571	5898
4522	2407	4572	1362
4523	1317	4573	8267
4524	7825	4574	1124
4524	7925	4575	2481
4526	3616	4576	4800
4527	976	4577	7599
4528	4618	4578	2922
4529	4898	4579	1786
4530	4815	4580	8385
4531	7975	4581	457
4532	1633	4582	5211
4533	1113	4583	2359
4534	732	4584	1461
4535	7855	4585	3487
4636	868	4586	6116
4537	6742	4587	1127
4538	3092	4588	2305
4539	4797	4589	2950
4540	3422	4590	3975
4541	5173	4591	7826
4542	3137	4592	1824
4543	111	4593	536
4544	1998	4594	6920
4545	1869	4595	8578
4546	5882	4596	882
4547	7573	4597	3807
4548	5291	4598	3677
4549	4871	4599	2819
4550	2350	4600	1787

4601 to 4700

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
4601	3962	4651	1486
4602	3552	4652	1423
4603	3943	4653	6998
4604	6696	4654	7885
4605	4940	4655	2168
4606	2828	4656	8823
4607	1230	4657	7782
4608	6477	4658	6731
4609	4218	4659	3541
4610	4472	4660	7395
4611	324	4661	6879
4612	3333	4662	742
4613	7544	4663	284
4614	2598	4664	772
4615	6961	4665	6676
4616	6512	4666	3402
4617	2859	4667	2149
4618	462	4668	2442
4619	665	4669	5755
4620	832	4670	108
4621	7209	4671	1400
4622	4500	4672	4476
4623	8771	4673	8935
4624	1832	4674	101
4625	1689	4675	1389
4626	5022	4676	623
4627	3712	4677	1808
4628	8514	4678	1620
4629	1365	4679	6353
4630	4424	4680	6154
4631	96	4681	6066
4632	1239	4682	545
4633	326	4683	3205
4634	910	4684	1016
4635	7793	4685	6456
4636	2065	4686	8811
4637	2172	4687	5264
4638	1369	4688	2404
4639	1767	4689	265
4640	7469	4690	6674
4641	2001	4691	280
4642	1384	4692	3629
4643	3853	4693	8117
4644	8993	4694	8160
4645	90	4695	6616
4646	3713	4696	1436
4647	1415	4697	8985
4648	1291	4698	5596
4649	1697	4699	8584
4650	3291	4700	1394

4701 to 4800

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
4701	1180	4728	913
4702	6189	4729	900
4703	7519	4730	5106
4704	4576	4731	2670
4705	7250	4732	1422
4706	2147	4733	6907
4707	1459	4734	2205
4708	2868	4735	5663
4709	961	4736	989
4710	1756	4737	3189
4711	1215	4738	8515
4712	5502	4739	1694
4713	1295	4740	2256
4714	1186	4741	5038
4715	8227	4742	1259
4716	5929	4743	5823
4717	7850	4744	4806
4718	2863	4745	3762
4719	5132	4746	53
4720	1183	4747	594
4721	1492	4748	1964
4722	1447	4749	3428
4723	7769	4750	1757
4724	8949	4751	1360
4725	6982	4752	3836
4726	6397	4753	1385
4727	155	4754	493

4755	1364	4778	4893
4756	3348	4779	6
4757	1031	4780	4574
4758	4887	4781	3022
4759	2385	4782	2593
4760	197	4783	915
4761	7785	4784	1314
4762	8359	4785	5926
4763	1133	4786	267
4764	847	4787	3520
4765	243	4788	8630
4766	3377	4789	7157
4767	30	4790	3958
4768	3701	4791	2353
4769	3027	4792	2302
4770	3130	4793	3994
4771	1944	4794	4505
4772	2756	4795	8221
4773	3921	4796	4885
4774	4702	4797	490
4775	1582	4798	6024
4776	1568	4799	808
4777	1089	4800	4643

4801 to 4900

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
4801	3544	4851	7781
4802	1027	4852	404
4803	5764	4853	2846
4804	691	4854	6695
4805	117	4855	2388
4806	4644	4856	242
4807	7341	4857	8401
4808	8964	4858	6670
4809	5231	4859	5965
4810	1628	4860	2184
4811	1798	4861	25
4812	1931	4862	3715
4813	550	4863	2833
4814	314	4864	5207
4815	77	4865	4671
4816	4251	4866	1235
4817	366	4867	6171
4818	4102	4868	8192
4819	2707	4869	5066
4820	3773	4870	4210
4821	3796	4871	1875
4822	7442	4872	2956
4823	407	4873	2315
4824	510	4874	1315
4825	1482	4875	6304
4826	2814	4876	2689
4827	509	4877	2780
4828	2150	4878	4708
4829	445	4879	6139
4830	771	4880	17
4831	239	4881	4199
4832	1839	4882	7004
4833	1007	4883	583
4834	668	4884	1730
4435	1425	4885	5322
4836	1250	4886	4870
4837	4443	4887	3679
4838	234	4888	1733
4839	2534	4889	57
4840	350	4890	6804
4841	257	4891	1637
4842	7992	4892	8723
4843	1265	4893	342
4844	2024	4894	1652
4845	2775	4895	5837
4846	2826	4896	646
4847	1292	4897	4851
4848	3374	4898	1191
4849	824	4899	2731
4850	435	4900	6765

4901 to 5000

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
4901	6944	4951	6306
4902	7587	4952	6215
4903	3873	4953	4471
4904	4331	4954	8073
4905	2382	4955	929
4906	1612	4956	116
4907	1462	4957	4062
4908	5158	4958	7451
4909	7541	4959	110
4910	1266	4960	851
4911	6165	4961	6511
4912	7770	4962	922
4913	3209	4963	1188
4914	4615	4964	7852
4915		4965	1102
4916	6153	4966	149
4917	5256	4967	3197
4918	1357	4968	5788
4919	2059	4969	1593
4920	7125	4970	3359
4921	7332	4971	336
4922	2111	4972	2471
4923	6025	4973	2719
4924	5119	4974	2661
4925	1506	4975	743
4926	8029	4976	6159
4927	6425	4977	81
4928	18	4978	3083
4929	7967	4979	1785
4930	3682	4980	6124
4931	76	4981	3335
4932	8956	4982	2599
4933	48	4983	4056
4934	7474	4984	2477
4935	4213	4985	834
4936	1545	4986	4884
4937	3636	4987	2476
4938	340	4988	3147
4939	2449	4989	5474
4940	6284	4990	3956
4941	5210	4991	7636
4942	5829	4992	8690
4943	447	4993	2386
4944	4084	4994	869
4945	622	4995	4160
4946	4090	4996	163
4947	8166	4997	5727
4948	6030	4998	7892
4949	3623	4999	1377
4950	1776	5000	255

5001 to 5100

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5001	5961	5034	8005
5002	348	5035	3759
5003	4198	5036	1117
5004	8409	5037	2083
5005	3002	5038	1141
5006	6051	5039	5000
5007	1008	5040	1504
5008	6157	5041	3598
5009	1537	5042	1071
5010	5713	5043	2020
5011	148	5044	472
5012	953	5045	4261
5013	3157	5046	2038
5014	4668	5047	2866
5015	2537	5048	3376
5016	3238	5049	277
5017	1242	5050	6016
5018	6524	5051	894
5019	3867	5052	874
5020	7536	5053	1738
5021	8795	5054	4190
5022	4063	5055	28
5023	1082	5056	5238
5024	3168	5057	5685
5025	1518	5058	6299
5026	1525	5059	3459
5027	4739	5060	5496
5028	6020	5061	4553
5029	114	5062	4989
5030	506	5063	4392
5031	1679	5064	4522
5032	6486	5065	1632
5033	3128	5066	5698

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An Historic Scene in American History

Here is a general view of the Interdepartmental Government Auditorium in Washington when the drawing of draft numbers got under way. It was first peacetime draft move in the history of the Nation. President Roosevelt was speaking just before the first number was drawn when this picture was taken.

5067	6096	5084	646
5068	2372	5085	3299
5069	1444	5086	1131
5070	1474	5087	6179
5071	828	5088	5666
5072	3885	5089	3196
5073	7678	5090	6817
5074	560	5091	5558
5075	8557	5092	570
5076	818	5093	1216
5077	1955	5094	3971
5078	481	5095	4791
5079	445	5096	8141
5080	5847	5097	2910
5081	1099	5098	627
5082	6178	5099	1537
5083	6077	5100	7085

5101 to 5200

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5101	1098	5151	600
5102	6209	5152	5979
5103	5162	5153	952
5104	389	5154	3413
5105	8054	5155	6897
5106	7145	5156	3937
5107	1024	5157	659
5108	8999	5158	8494
5109	613	5159	1075
5110	6069	5160	968
5111	2154	5161	7203
5112	7717	5162	3708
5113	1842	5163	8402
5114	7667	5164	966
5115	5995	5165	258
5116	3886	5166	2522
5117	3274	5167	2673
5118	3954	5168	4874
5119	4013	5169	2570
5120	2246	5170	1303
5121	439	5171	3227
5122	5048	5172	84
5123	8357	5173	8687
5124	2553	5174	2896
5125	2568	5175	5944
5126	1508	5176	1992
5127	139	5177	3765
5128	4359	5178	1629
5129	608	5179	290
5130	1592	5180	4933
5131	232	5181	7348
5132	547	5182	2964
5133	3522	5183	651
5134	606	5184	8361
5135	4150	5185	8362
5136	160	5186	4976
5137	5176	5187	3603
5138	2220	5188	4085
5139	2874	5189	6355
5140	1749	5190	1600
5141	5591	5191	1367
5142	8475	5192	4592
5143	116	5193	303
5144	993	5194	2381
5145	731	5195	1252
5146	5161	5196	2954
5147	1770	5197	1421
5148	7730	5198	2563
5149	1614	5199	5049
5150	637	5200	2321

5201 to 5300

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5201	1207	5251	7050
5202	3392	5252	8190
5203	1660	5253	4523
5204	3423	5254	4312
5205	312	5255	3777
5206	6826	5256	5828
5207	5598	5257	3172
5208	4939	5258	1581
5209	5920	5259	323
5210	2310	5260	1198
5211	3650	5261	1517
5212	561	5262	7267
5213	6059	5263	3398
5214	2489	5264	3354
5215	2879	5265	518
5216	926	5266	3179
5217	1775	5267	6313
5218	7896	5268	4358
5219	6220	5269	660
5220	6692	5270	1513
5221	4588	5271	6935
5222	3260	5272	3154
5223	5655	5273	1667
5224	3443	5274	6708
5225	3672	5275	1179
5226	6315	5276	1792
5227	849	5277	6846
5228	1820	5278	7713
5229	5499	5279	486
5230	4281	5280	3887
5231	5087	5281	3295
5232	1148	5282	1281
5233	6039	5283	936
5234	7693	5284	8103
5235	2234	5285	5421
5236	2698	5286	3051
5237	4285	5287	447
5238	4970	5288	2233
5239	4139	5289	2854
5240	3788	5290	7043
5241	6912	5291	2132
5242	4046	5292	7625
5243	4031	5293	591
5244	1443	5294	1413
5245	3800	5295	7656
5246	3716	5296	6294
5247	715	5297	8138
5248	104	5298	1052
5249	1289	5299	3973
5250	3946	5300	6822

5301 to 5400

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5301	3565	5351	6482
5302	7706	5352	2281
5303	2207	5353	1042
5304	5300	5354	844
5305	6160	5355	2022
5306	3655	5356	5069
5307	1841	5357	5848
5308	2777	5358	55
5309	142	5359	4536
5310	5941	5360	2141
5311	1173	5361	2126
5312	6302	5362	1958
5313	6937	5363	5932
5314	2783	5364	3990
5315	6927	5365	3505
5316	1750	5366	1510
5317	226	5367	362
5318	8219	5368	854
5319	3499	5369	563
5320	6107	5730	1246
5321	331	5371	8264
5322	3621	5372	3699
5323	4525	5373	4130
5324	266	5374	3540
5325	107	5375	15
5326	5335	5376	6272
5327	356	5377	3508
5328	1985	5378	675
5329	5826	5379	2443
5330	4454	5380	855
5331	3680	5381	3183
5332	2722	5382	3326
5333	5134	5383	1138
5334	1729	5384	634
5335	4101	5385	681
5336	7236	5386	4364
5337	3425	5387	513
5338	875	5388	2584
5339	8803	5389	2164
5340	546	5390	2766
5341	588	5391	1233
5342	4992	5392	2888
5343	3160	5393	3041
5344	2089	5394	217
5345	963	5395	930
5346	6440	5396	176
6347	672	5397	585
5348	8112	5398	8817
5349	3294	5399	8704
5350	4575	5400	4780

5401 to 5500

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5401	5186	5451	1118
5402	6232	5452	5544
5403	8736	5453	5054
5404	6218	5454	6196
5405	7360	5455	2116
5406	784	5456	230
5407	8144	5457	5082
5408	1192	5458	8444
5409	3512	5459	6610
5410	5619	5460	2169
5411	3545	5461	4923
5412	603	5462	452
5413	769	5463	4287
5414	1586	5464	1487
5415	5237	5465	3661
5416	7600	5466	4432
5417	8341	5467	6771
5418	1260	5468	799
5419	1429	5469	6828
5420	7575	5470	2286
5421	2769	5471	406
5422	5708	5472	421
5423	5955	5473	3736
5424	4759	5474	4617
5425	328	5475	7221
5426	549	5476	2546
5427	3515	5477	3411
5428	3535	5478	8340
5429	2331	5479	7664
5430	5250	5480	4001
5431	4855	5481	292
5432	2832	5482	4327
5433	293	5483	3221
5434	6320	5484	2066
5435	8525	5485	12
5436	3095	5486	40
5437	2667	5487	7512
5438	8656	5488	188
5439	4143	5489	3924
5440	2249	5490	655
5441	6415	5491	5319
5442	1253	5492	5792
5443	6455	5493	6364
5444	5473	5494	476
5445	7049	5495	2558
5446	605	5496	8459
5447	3475	5497	7951
5448	7242	5498	2339
5449	2202	5499	1957
5450	2455	5500	8128

5501 to 5600

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5501	690	5516	2080
5502	3537	5517	5340
5503	1719	5518	8290
5504	4483	5519	3089
5505	752	5520	69
5506	3846	5521	4786
5507	4792	5522	1090
5508	534	5523	3862
5509	1599	5524	3445
5510	2292	5525	3243
5511	795	5526	272
5512	1782	5527	27
5513	3106	5528	6600
5514	6401	5529	1298
5515	8748	5530	7389

5687	2694	5694	4165
5688	2018	5695	1041
5689	558	5696	3201
5690	2045	5697	4693
5691	5460	5698	3439
5492	6290	5699	7646
5693	471	5700	7829

5701 to 5800

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5701	1515	5151	2656
5702	1942	5752	2408
5703	4016	5753	917
5704	6525	5754	2927
5705	6795	5755	1000
5706	3780	5756	315
5707	725	5757	5411
5708	1286	5758	7038
5709	5873	5759	515
5710	8530	5760	1771
5711	497	5761	2127
5712	8725	5762	7933
5713	5719	5763	6392
5714	7947	5264	648
5715	3948	5765	6909
5716	6195	5766	3103
5717	7631	5767	1956
5718	1304	5768	6466
5719	3431	5769	7919
5720	5809	5770	1488
5721	7627	5771	6177
5722	241	5772	5018
5723	2693	5773	5224
5724	433	5774	7455
5725	8902	5775	7562
5726	8411	5776	7816
5727	789	5777	2294
5728	2675	5778	6977
5729	5871	5779	5640
5730	2851	5780	4014
5731	4219	5781	2787
5732	4173	5782	4935
5733	983	5783	3586
5734	703	5784	4305
5735	6224	5785	729
5736	7457	5786	351
5737	6596	5787	8572
5738	1189	5788	213
5739	6493	5789	2326
5740	7780	5790	3105
5741	5844	5791	6593
5742	991	5792	2323
5743	2898	5793	4049
5744	924	5794	5492
5745	5128	5795	8669
5746	1704	5796	4342
5747	52	5797	8443
5748	4623	5798	7920
5749	7594	5799	5728
5750	7258	5800	7001

5801 to 5900

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5801	1440	5851	3563
5802	879	5852	592
5803	632	5853	652
5804	1341	5854	54
5805	1194	5855	6344
5806	1928	5856	4294
5807	8832	5857	2238
5808	2403	5858	1567
5809	6631	5859	8639
5810	5159	5360	4526
5811	4793	5861	1280
5812	1430	5862	3080
5813	555	5863	5267
5814	4604	5864	4225
5815	2072	5865	6366
5816	697	5866	3400
5817	984	5867	7939
5818	2480	5868	2131
5819	1595	5869	1651
5820	6502	5870	4562
5821	4026	5871	134
5822	1038	5872	2287
5823	1669	5873	6183
5824	1577	5874	3262
5825	3311	5875	778
5826	5080	5876	4474
5827	524	5877	1980
5828	6331	5878	3852
5829	3088	5879	8910
5830	6204	5880	1636
5831	6131	5881	2316
5832	386	5882	5375
5833	7593	5883	7153
5834	977	5884	4911
5835	1175	5885	1860
5836	2864	5886	3673
5837	11	5887	3733
5838	8619	5888	365
5839	1163	5889	1484
5840	304	5890	1033
5841	91	5891	2009
5842	3513	5892	10
5843	5352	5893	7747
5844	6876	5894	4467
5845	1717	5895	3437
5846	612	5896	4188
5847	1549	5897	6601
5848	6815	5898	1237
5849	287	5899	2161
5850	4640	5900	6441

5901 to 6000

Serial Number	Order Drawn	Serial Number	Order Drawn
5901	4658	5904	3371
5901	1495	5905	2035
5903	5913	5906	7115

Wide World

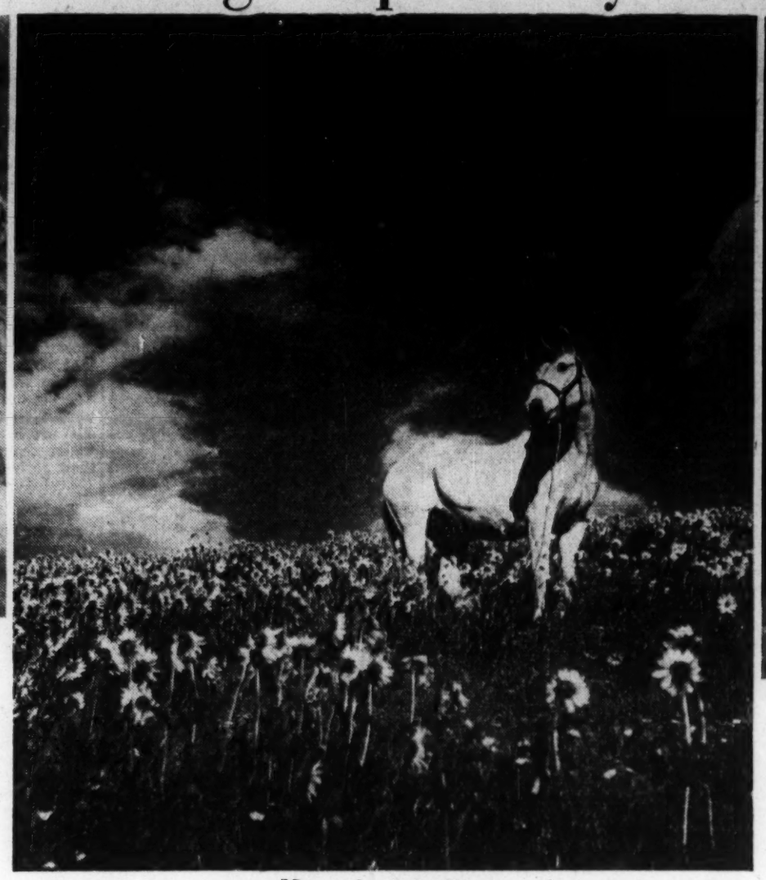
Yuen Chong-chan

5907	5869	5955	587
5908	5441	5956	7488
5909	767	5956	7078
5910	2356	5958	6842
5911	124	5959	4700
5912	1203	5960	8240
5913	60	5961	3514
5914	6135	5962	(blank tem.)
5915	8918	5963	873
5916	1988	5964	3484
5917	6678	5965	1481
5918	5860	5966	2969
5919	2322	5967	5498
5920	313	5968	2033
5921	2841	5969	1472
5922	1276	5970	3982
5923	1243	5971	5376
5924	3190	5972	2427
5925	5686	5973	3539
5926	6504	5974	2806
5927	222	5975	5877
5928	6932	5976	2335
5929	2349	5977	3272
5930	7966	5978	4145
5931	3823	5979	3771
5932	2589	5980	629
5933	1209	5981	3452
5934	1434	5982	2676
5935	6369	5983	7961
5936	2561	5984	6176
5937	2803	5985	8368
5938	8127	5986	7041
5939	8973	5987	125
5940	6824	5988	4267
5941	4619	5989	3724
5942	102	5990	3674

An Album of Prize-Winning Snapshots by Amateur Photographers

So Near—So Far

This picture, taken by J. D. Paul II of Ogden, Utah, won a $250 prize in the Sixth Annual Newspaper National Amateur Snapshot Contest. The picture was originally entered in the local contest sponsored by the Des Moines Register Tribune. The exhibition was held in the Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society in Washington.

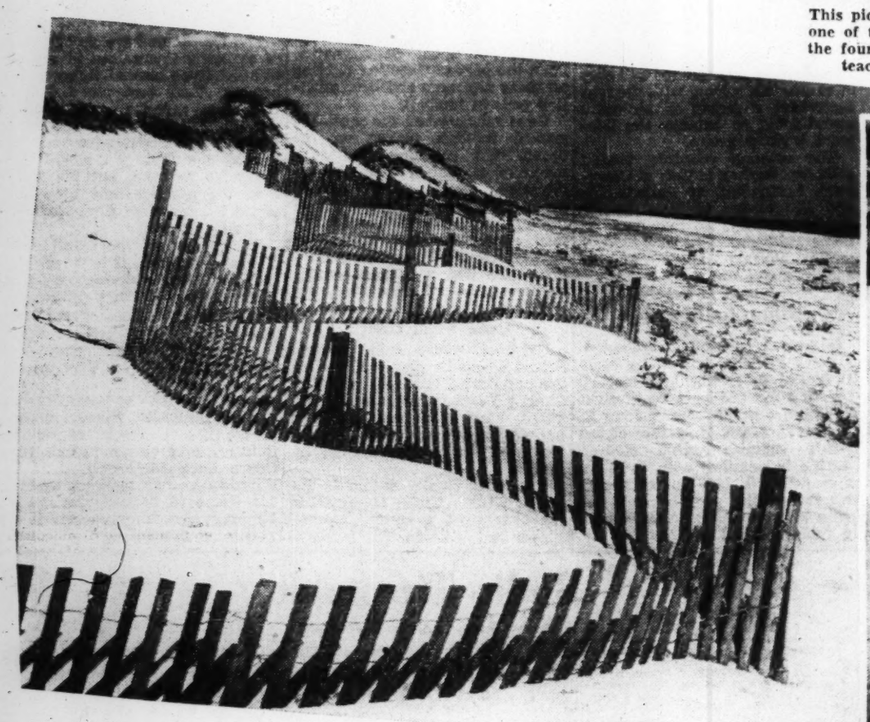


Monarch of the Range

This picture of a white horse standing on a hilltop in a field of wild sunflowers was one of the major prize winners. It won the $500 award in the Animals Class, one of the four major divisions of the contest. Florence Higgins of Winona, Idaho, a school teacher, was the photographer. It was entered in the Seattle Times contest.

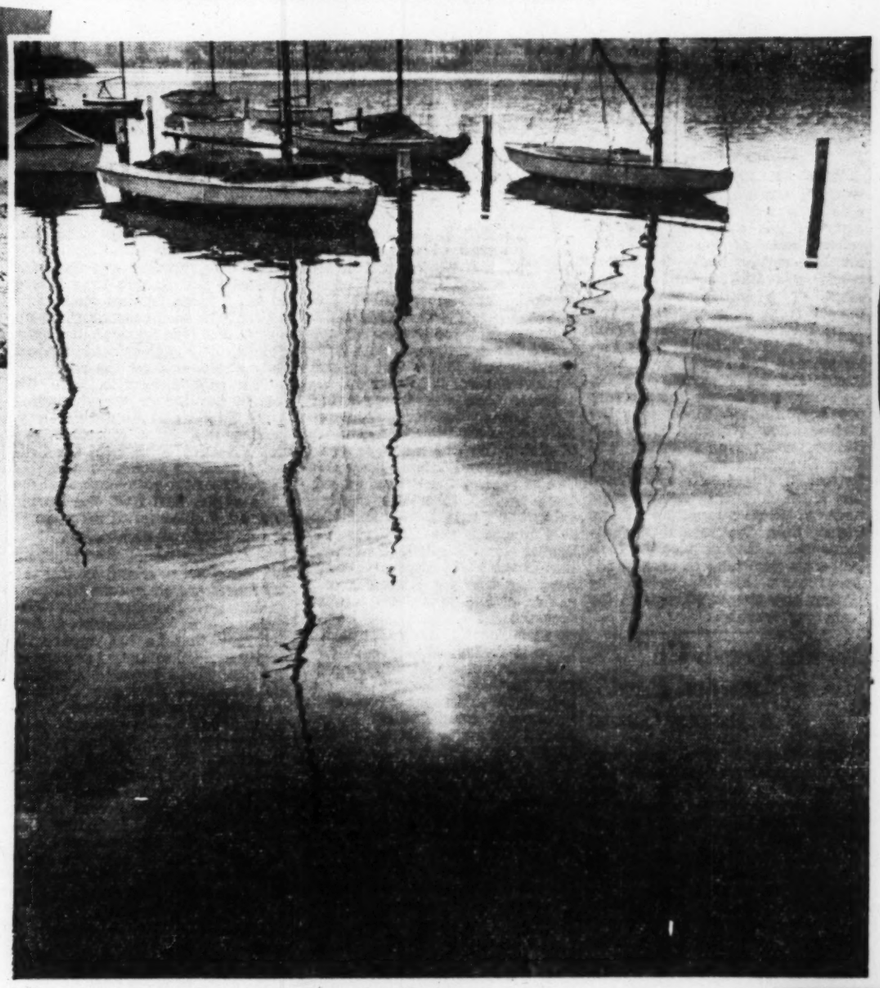
Blowing Bubbles

This was another prize winner in the national snapshot contest. Taken by Linwood H. Goodwin of Lakeport, N. H. It was first submitted to the Manchester Union. It won a prize of $100. The 400 photographs from which the winners were chosen were submitted through 97 newspapers in various parts of the country.



A Barrier on the Shore

This picture of a zigzag fence along the sand dunes of a Long Island beach won the major prize of $500 in the still life class, one of the four major divisions of the national contest. It was taken by Joseph Adams, a carpenter of Brookhaven, N. Y., who studied photography by correspondence. It was submitted in the New York Herald Tribune contest. The grand prize of $1,000 went to Thomas Stanton of Gary, Ind., a steel worker, for his picture showing a man hurrying along a wet street at night under the fog-piercing rays of a street light. This picture has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

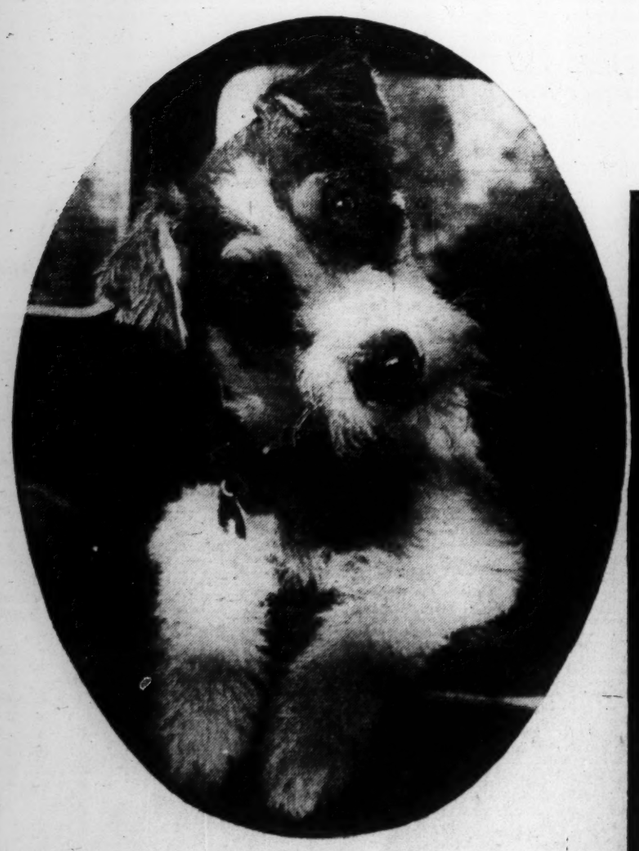


Peaceful Harbor

Ships, water, and reflections have an irresistible appeal to most people with a camera and this one was one of the best submitted in the Amateur Snapshot Contest. It was taken by Harry O. Anderson of Hayward, Calif., and was entered first in the competition sponsored by the Oakland Tribune.

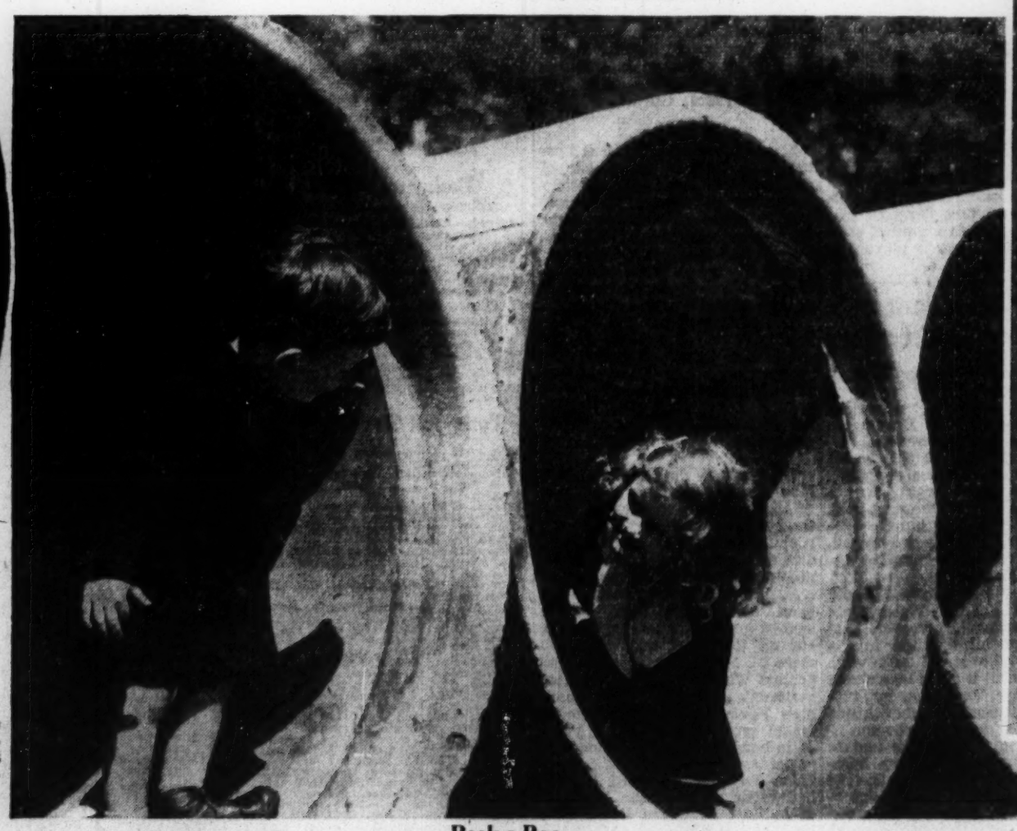
A Bird in Hand

Arlene Ragsdale of Los Angeles, Calif., won a $100 prize with this interesting picture, published first in the Los Angeles Times contest. The judges for the national contest were: Norman Bel Geddes, designer; Sir E. Wyly Grier, Canadian painter and art critic; Frank Liuni, President of the Photographic Society of America; Dr. Arthur J. Olmstead, Smithsonian Institution; and Kenneth Wilson Williams of the Eastman Kodak Company.



All Attention

Dogs offer another popular subject for amateur photographers. This one won a $250 class prize. It first appeared in the Omaha World-Herald contest and was taken by G. D. Keller of Omaha. Four hundred of the best pictures were included in the national display, which was visited by hundreds of Washingtonians.



Peek-a-Boo

This picture of a boy and a girl exploring two huge concrete pipes was another of the major prize winners. It took the $500 award in the class for pictures of children. Leon Craig Forgie was the man behind the camera and he entered his snapshot in the sectional contest staged by the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The End of the Ride

The pictures submitted in the snapshot contest covered four major subdivisions: young people and adults; children; still life; and animals. This one by Robert Stevenson of Kirklin, Ind., entered in the Indianapolis News regional contest, won $100 in the animal class. After the showing in Washington the collection was exhibited in Radio City, New York, for a week.

Boston University Eleven Figures to Be Stronger After Rest Last Saturday

Terriers Resume Schedule Against Western Reserve

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Terriers of Boston University, who were given a rest from the gridiron wars last Saturday, pick up their schedule again this week end when they travel to Cleveland to meet Western Reserve.

Because of their one-week layoff, the Terriers will be in pretty fair shape to meet the Beatcats—in pretty good shape, that is for them. In fact, they will be a stronger eleven than the one which wrested a 14-0 decision from a favored Cincinnati crew in its last appearance.

"Yes, we will be a little stronger," Coach Pat Hanley declared at Nickerson Field yesterday, "but perhaps that will not be strong enough. Whatever happens, though, we are going to put up a pretty stiff battle to reverse that decision they took from us here last year 19-14."

The loss of Johnny Wedemeyer at tackle over the past week end, however, came at the wrong time and in the wrong place. It weakened an already hard-hit tackle squad, leaving the Terriers with just two experienced tackles, Ray Valas and George Radulski. In back of these two boys are Anthony Fontana, inexperienced sophomore, and Bob Brown, an end last season who was converted to guard this fall when Ken Skoropowski was injured, and who now must learn the tackle assignments.

Seventh on Sideline

Wedemeyer, who dropped football in favor of a job, makes the seventh regular now sitting on the sidelines. In addition to him and Skoropowski—who, it is hoped, may return for the Boston College game—there are Capt. Jim McDonald and Joe Lanata, ends, Ed Rooney, tackle, and Gus Sullivan and Al Clark, backs.

In consequence of the devastation in his line, Hanley plans to bank on a passing game to offset any Western Reserve superiority in the forward wall. Walter Williams, the Terriers' ace passer, will bear the brunt of this attack, although he may be spelled by Ralph Salvati, whose ankle injury is better.

Hopes Bolstered

The return of Salvati to action, plus the improvement of the injured Jim Cassidy, Frank Provinzano, and Sid Michaels, is what has raised Hanley's hopes for this week end. In addition, the attitude of the squad, which has refused to become discouraged at the string of unfortunate occurrences, has bolstered his confidence.

With Captain McDonald out, Hanley plans to start George Murphy and Howard Mitchell at end, and both of these boys will probably be called upon for many pass completions. Murphy, incidentally, caught both passes for the touchdowns which defeated Cincinnati a week ago Saturday. For relief Hanley will use Bill Barry and Al Amirault.

"Old Reliable"

At guard there will be "Old Reliable" Charlie Cremens, one of the smallest yet one of the hardiest of all the Hanleymen. With him as starter will be John Boyjian, while Olindo Borghesani and Dan Lieberman will be ready to step in as reserves.

Sid Michaels will start at center, although he will probably split the duties with Dave Gold, the Bridgeport, Conn., sophomore who has filled in capably while Michaels was out.

Coach Hanley has two backfields on tap, the first including Jim Cassidy, Frankie Provinzano, Walter Williams, and George Pantano, and the second including Chick Morris, Bobo Connearney, Charlie Thomas, and Aidan Burnell. Big Ralph Salvati will probably be inserted in the second combination.

Yesterday's practice session was held under lights from 8 to 10 p. m. The Tuesday session, incidentally, is the only one in which Hanley has all his men on the field at one time, and is held so late because of the fact that both varsity quarterbacks, Pantano and Connearney, have classes from 4 to 6 p. m. This Tuesday class, moreover, is the only one Connearney has all day.

The rest of the week Pat has his troubles too, for classes hold the boys in town so late that practice sessions cannot begin until after 4 p. m. On Monday 10 boys are in class from 4 to 6 p. m., six are there on Wednesday and Thursday, nearly everyone on the squad is in school until 3 p. m. on Friday, while 14 men have classes Saturday.

The B. U. squad is due to leave Boston tomorrow evening and arrive in Cleveland shortly before noon Friday. The team will be back in Boston Sunday morning.

Wildcat Coach Orders Practice On Fundamentals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 30—George Sauer and his coaching staff have cracked the whip of fundamentals, and University of New Hampshire practice sessions have retreated to the baby steps of football.

"We'll learn the fundamentals of the game of it's the last thing we do," the former All-America bluntly stated as he laid out a week's schedule of elementary blocking and tackling.

The reverse of practice tactics is all due to the Vermont game, in which New Hampshire was tossed around in one of New England's major upsets. The final score for Vermont was 33-18 last Saturday after the experts had picked the Wildcats by at least two touchdowns.

In an attempt to bolster the backfield, which has shown weakness during the last four games, Sauer has moved two boys up from the junior varsity ranks. They are George Page of Durham and Fred Carr of West Lebanon. The new backs, and some of the veterans, were kept after hours last night to work on fundamental play.

Standing in a select spot of good play when all about him were missed blocks and tackles, Stevey Lampson of Ipswich, Mass., was named by Sauer today as "the New Hampshire man who played a good game against Vermont." Movies backed the coach's statement. Sauer particularly noted Lampson's defensive play.

Jasper Team Looks Ahead To B. C. Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Manhattan's football squad emerged from its Friday night battle with Duquesne in good shape, so Coach Herb Kopf and the Jaspers are looking ahead as cheerfully as possible to next Saturday's rendezvous with Boston College at Newton, one of the nation's top 10 teams and an undefeated powerhouse which has rolled up 215 points in five games.

With no injuries on his eleven, Kopf will stand pat on his "good little team" for the game with the Eagles. This combination, which averages 180 pounds in the line and 162 in the backfield, consists of Dave Farabaugh and Ellwood Varner, ends; Fraser Donlan and Frank Czekalski, tackles; Art Rogers and Sal Marone, guards; John Gaynor, center; Capt. Frank Gnup, quarterback; John Supulski and Ted Mazur, halfbacks; and Charley McNulty, fullback.

Running Threat

McNulty, the Yonkers junior who made his debut at fullback against Duquesne, passed his first test nicely, and, with added time to polish his spinning and ballhandling, should do even better against Boston College. With McNulty at fullback, the Jaspers have a real running threat to supplement the consistently brilliant passing of Supulski, who threw another touchdown toss against Duquesne and whose season record now shows 36 completions in 73 attempts for 558 yards and nine touchdowns.

Supulski and McNulty will be counted on to spark the Manhattan attack against Boston College, with incidental aid from Mazur in the punting, punt-receiving, and pass-receiving departments. The 148-pound kicking ace performed marvelously against Duquesne, averaging an even 48 yards from the scrimmage line on seven punts to raise his season's average to 42.13 yards for 30 boots.

Time on Reserves

With his first team set and working smoothly, Kopf will be able to put in more time on his reserves this week. In order to relieve some of the pressure on his light regular backs, the Jasper coach will hasten the development of a second combination drawn from John Witkoski and John Fesko, quarterbacks; Frank Kiesecker, left halfback; Tony Viskovich and Bill Proch; right halfbacks; and Ed Wysocki, fullback.

Several sophomore linemen also are beginning to move into the picture. Joe Wimsatt and Don Binder, ends; Jim Gauriloff and Tony Damiani, tackles, and Angelo Petrozelli, guard, all are slated for more frequent service from now on. These youngsters all are bigger than the incumbent veterans and as they acquire the football sense necessary to execute the assignments of Kopf's exacting system they should strengthen the team considerably.

Eagles Brush Up On Forward Pass For Jasper Game

The forward pass was very much in evidence at Alumni Field yesterday as the Boston College Eagles continued to prepare for the coming of Manhattan's underrated but nevertheless talented football team. In the Idaho and St. Anselm's affairs the pass was not used at much length by the Eagles, but according to Coach Leahy his boys will resume their aerial warfare as they entertain the Jaspers here.

The main reason that the Boston College team has not taken to the air during the past two Saturdays has been the failure of the visiting teams to put the Eagles under pressure. Passing was not necessary to win, and once the Eagles were out front they did not pass as they didn't want to roll up too high a score.

Most of yesterday's session was devoted to a passing and kicking drill. Charlie O'Rourke, Mickey Connolly, and Ted Williams were passing well. Williams has shown considerable improvement during the past few days and is coming along well as a passer. Bob Jauron did some kicking from the fullback job, and thus it seems that he may be used as a punter, even though he no longer is playing at left half back.

Toys Not Meant For Footballers

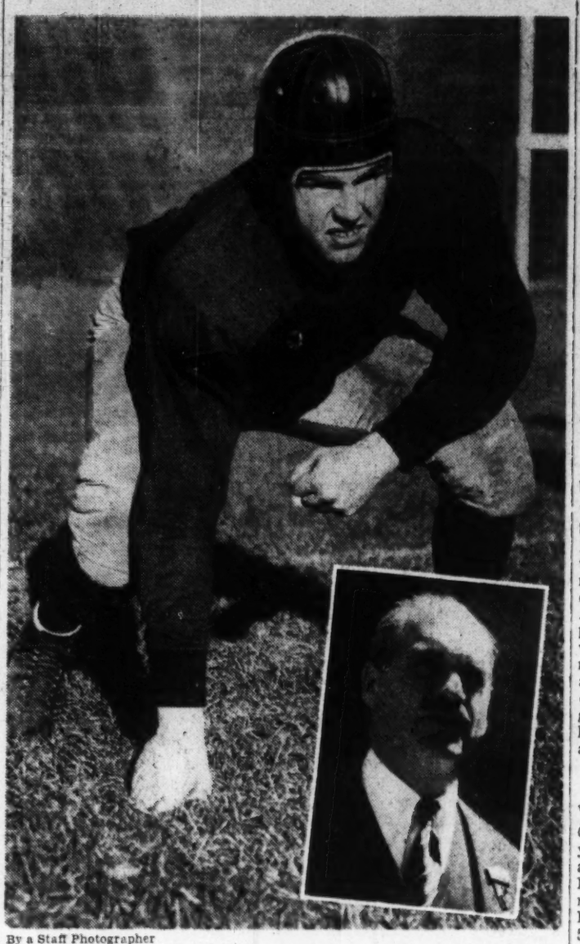
Northeastern's varsity football players rubbed their eyes in amazement yesterday, when the coaches appeared at Huntington Field with a box full of toys.

The Husky footballers, a bit weary after their game at Upsala last Saturday, thought for a minute that they were going back to kindergarten. The bundle contained a drum, a toy tea-wagon, and numerous other items to excite juvenile interests.

Coaches Jimmy Dunn, Harold Kopp, and Johnny Wood were quick to explain, however, that they had found the box in the middle of the street and were holding it until it could be claimed by the owner. There was not sufficient identification either inside or outside to identify the owner.

Some of the footballers had to be forcibly restrained from beating the drum in anticipation of a victory against Tufts on Saturday. But the toys are in good condition and may be obtained if the owner calls Coach Dunn at Northeastern.

Another Gardiner at Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

Tom Gardiner, junior at Harvard, is present varsity right tackle. He was born in Gardiner, Maine, and is the son of the former Governor of Maine, William Tudor Gardiner (inset).

Brown Is Ready to Tackle Yale Eleven at New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—With a record of four wins and one loss, the Brown eleven will open the second half of its 10-game schedule against Yale at New Haven, Saturday. The game will be the first of three successive contests away from home, with Army and Harvard to be met on subsequent Saturdays in that order.

Fresh from the triumph over Holy Cross, the team will face Yale in top condition and confident of giving the Elis a severe test.

If the ground defense is as effective as against the Crusaders, who were limited to a net overland gain of 35 yards, Brown should be able to check the Eli backs. The Brown camp is mindful, however, that in the 14-14 draw a year ago, Seymour was the leading ground gainer of the game, and realizes that the Eli ace must be bottled up throughout if the Yale attack is to be thwarted.

Brown will be at full strength and further bolstered by the knowledge that capable sophomore reserves at guard and center, who played the major part of the Holy Cross game, will be available.

In all likelihood, Bill Crooker, regular pivot man who played only a minor portion of the Holy Cross contest due to injuries, will be the starting center, but if Crooker is not deeemd ready, Christy Karafotias, sophomore snapper-back and a standout against the Crusaders, will again step into the breach.

Likewise, regular guards, John Occhiello and Arnold Eggert, also on the injured list last week, will probably be in the starting line-up but if not, Lloyd Sheehan and Tony Rotelli, their replacements against Holy Cross, will get the call.

This sophomore trio, with the rest of the Brown line, including Amos Taylor and Arnold Soloway, tackles, and John Marsolini and Bob Priestley, ends, held the Crusader running attack to a net of 35 yards for the entire game. At the close of the first half, the Purple Lancers had compiled an average of one yard net rushing.

The Brown backs, who piled up 206 yards net overland against the Crusaders are all in excellent condition. Hal Detwiler, West Virginia senior, demonstrated last Saturday that he has apparently finally arrived after two seasons of injuries. The 170-pound speedster harassed the Crusader defenses continually and finally set up the winning touchdown with a 34-yard dash. Dick High, leading ground gainer and scorer of the winning touchdown Saturday, will also play a major role in the attack, along with several other heroes of the Holy Cross clash, including Co-Capt. "Bones" Stepczyk and Lou Duesing, Ernie Savignano, who booted the field goal that gave the winning margin, Bill Sheehan, Pete Laudati, and Tom Lohr.

Around the Hub

The Boston Athletic Association will stage its fifty-second annual indoor track meet at the Boston Garden on the evening of Feb. 8 1941. The regular list of special events: Briggs 50-yard dash, Hollis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two-Mile, high hurdles, pole vault and high jump. Leading college teams will be matched in relay races. Further information can be obtained by writing to Tom Kanaly, Boston Garden, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will head a delegation of nearly 200 members of the Battery Associates of Roxbury, sometimes called locally the "Notre Dame Alumni Association," leaving Boston via the New Haven Railroad Friday afternoon to attend Saturday's gridiron clash between the Army and Notre Dame elevens.

The party will board a train at South Station at 2 p. m. Friday. After the game Saturday, the group will honor Notre Dame's football contingent at a dinner in a New York hotel. The Battery Associates will return by rail Sunday evening.

* * *

Briefs: Two Bees rookies—Don Manno, outfielder from Evansville of the Three-Eye League and George Barnicle of Fitchburg, promising righthander, may be drafted among the first as their numbers were called yesterday . . . Harvard huskies tried their hand at playing field hockey against a women's team and came out on the short end of 1-to-0 score . . . The match was played against Wheaton College, Norton, yesterday afternoon . . . Wheaton girls have maintained an undefeated record through nine years of intercollegiate competition and yesterday put up such stiff competition that two Harvard players had to be carried from the field of battle . . . Coach Bowie says he will put his charges through rigorous training for the return engagement at Norton on Nov. 15.

Minor Hockey Teams Begin Play Tonight

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—While football followers are talking about mid-season games and die-hard baseball fans still are rehashing the World Series, hockey makes its appearance on the sports scene tonight with the opening of the American League season.

This circuit, from whose name "International" was dropped last month in recognition of the fact that it hasn't had a Canadian member for five seasons, gets a three-day start on the bigger National League, although several clubs still are looking for players from major league teams to complete their rosters.

Buffalo Back

Besides the name, there has been one other major change since the Providence Reds beat the Pittsburgh Hornets in the final play-offs last spring. The Buffalo Bisons, who dropped out of the old International League in 1936 before it combined with the Canadian-American, have returned to replace the Syracuse Stars. Buffalo will play its home games in the new $1,500,000 Memorial Stadium, and will be managed by Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, one of the greatest big-league goaltenders in his career with the Boston Bruins and the Detroit Red Wings.

Play 56 Games

Buffalo will play in the league's Western Division with Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Hershey, Pa., and last year's sectional winner, Indianapolis. Providence, Philadelphia, New Haven and Springfield will make up the Eastern Division. Each team in both groups will play 56 games this season, with the four easterners engaging in an extra round-robin to balance the five-team western group.

The opening schedule tonight calls for Hershey to play at Cleveland, Springfield at Philadelphia and Providence at New Haven. Pittsburgh plays its first game at home Saturday against Hershey, while Buffalo opens Sunday against Cleveland.

Football Fan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—An early arrival at every Michigan football practice for the past two weeks has been a proud parent, John K. Kodros of Alton, Ill., father of last year's captain Archie Kodros. Archie is assisting with the linemen this fall. Mr. Kodros spends his two weeks vacation each fall with his son in Ann Arbor and is a rabid football fan.

Determination Won Varsity Tackle Post for Gardiner

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you have ever tried to make a football team you know what it means to fill the position left by last year's captain—particularly when last year's captain was good. Such was the task that befell Tom Gardiner, Harvard junior and varsity tackle.

Fortunately for young Gardiner, he came from an athletic family and was endowed by example with all the necessary requisites. Today Tom Gardiner is the right tackle on the Harvard eleven, if not the ranking tackle. But he is so termed only through hard work and severe criticism.

Last year Harvard adherents will recall that Tom Gardiner was the alternate. And alternates for Tom Healey saw little action.

No Game Experience

Game experience is invaluable to football players and had Tom Healey, 1939 captain, been less proficient, Tom Gardiner might have been a more experienced tackle beginning this fall practice. As it was, Healey required practically no substitution, and when spring practice rolled around Tom was the eligible candidate.

Fortunately for Harvard Gardiner did not happen to specialize in other sports and attended the spring practice faithfully. The coaches were not impatient, but after watching Healey perform so capably for two years, young Gardiner looked and acted rather crudely for the requirements.

Fought Off Others

When the fall approached Burgy Ayres, Don Lowry and Dick Pfister were given opportunity to take over right tackle, but young Tom gritted his teeth, hurdled his 200-pound frame into the thick of things, and made a fight of it. Today Pfister is a guard, Ayres is a varsity center (from which he was temporarily transferred) and Lowry is alternate guard for Pfister. It was sheer determination upon the part of Gardiner fighting off these aspirants and determination pays in football.

He is now termed the most improved football player on the squad. His coaching has done much of it, but his own determination, which finally earned game experience for him, has done more of it. A year ago his freshman running mate was regular varsity left tackle, and now Gardiner has won the right varsity berth and his former running mate is merely alternate.

Came From Groton

Gardiner came from Groton School where he played tackle on the undefeated team captained by Chubby Peabody, now varsity left guard. That team not only was undefeated, but was unscored upon until the final game against St. Marks.

The new varsity tackle is the son of William Tudor Gardiner, in his own right a varsity football player and oarsman. The father of the present tackle broke an arm in the Princeton game, and while voted a letter in reward he refused it—an evident characteristic of the Gardiners. He stroked the victorious 1913 crew. Later his dad thought better of votes and was elected Governor of the State of Maine.

An older brother, Tudor Gardiner, was a jayvee football player at Harvard, and varsity heavyweight wrestler. The present representative of the Gardiner family has devoted most of his athletic endeavor to football, but did take an informal fling at collegiate boxing and went to the final of the college tests against Mike Brody, losing on points.

Likes Sailing

Young Tom rooms with Bungy King, assistant varsity football manager, and during the off season has done some skiing, but with moderation in deference to his football. It is also a hobby of the Gardiners to do a bit of winter, as well as summer sailing. They do not go in for racing, but have acquired an old fishing smack for cruising purposes and the handling of that seaworthy vessel is likened unto handling opposing linemen.

The Gardiners have that faculty of applying themselves to a task at hand. Even his dad, flying overhead in their own plane during occasional practice sessions, has not disconcerted the son. The father is an ardent pilot and has headed the "Wings for Willkie" campaign as such, but his turns over the practice field have not distracted son Tom from learning grid assignments.

The progress of Tom Gardiner in Harvard football is one of the traditional family characteristics of Harvard football that cannot be eliminated—whether Harvard wins or loses.

Led Team to 54 Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—A survey of the 10-year record of Rollins College's grid eleven reveals that Coach Jack McDowall, dean of Florida's football mentors, has led his teams to 54 victories out of 79 engagements, while losing 20 and tying five games.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, 0Oct. 31

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 31

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:0 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington News analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Beethoven: Leonora Overture No. III, orchestra of the Opera; Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ,11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Operetta, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "Rigoletto," by Jose Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Herb Lewis, songs
3:15	What Women Can Do	Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	George Duffy's Orchestra	Political talk
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Interview	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Political talk
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Political talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Political talk	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	"Cavalcade of America"	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger	Political talk
7:45	comedy, drama	drama	"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Political talk
8:00	"Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Hollywood Playhouse":	Town Meeting: "What	"Famous Homes"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kiley and speaker	dramatization	Can the Schools and	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	Talk by Dorothy	"Manhattan at Midnight":	Party: Louise Massey	Colleges Contribute to	Sports program
8:45	Thompson: News	dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	National Defense?"	Carl Wonsberg's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Senator Robert A. Taft,	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Ohio	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	News Service	
9:30	Baker: Portland	News; Political talk	"Mr. District Attorney":	Political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Political talk	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or-	"Tropical Moods"	Democratic National	Political talk	News Service
10:15	President Roosevelt	Political talk	Committee: Address by	Democratic National	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30	President Roosevelt	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	President Franklin D.	Committee: Address by	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	President Roosevelt	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Roosevelt	Presicent Roosevelt	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15	"Master Works of	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Radio Rangers
11:30	Music"; record-	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Radio Rangers
11:45	ings	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Frank Gazen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E Town Hall Party	Government reports	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air: speakers	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Parade of Stars"	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Rendezvous"	Studio program	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell," sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Magic Carpet"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Speakers	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Ohio School of the Air	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Thursday Serenade"	ducts"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Musicale
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Request music
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Organ recital	Novachord solos
3:15	Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Song Treasury	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Women World Wide"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Hits and Bits"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Stella Dallas":	Serenade": recording	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bennie Kreuger's Orch.	Political talk
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Political talk	"Sports Roundup"	Talk: "Plan E"	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Organ recital	Republican State Comm.	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Political talk	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Henry A. Wallace	Serenaders	Political talk	Political talk
7:45	views	Henry A. Wallace	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk	Political talk
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Dick Powell; Mary Mar-	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tin; music	"Moonlight Sonata"	Maygar Serenaders
8:30	Wendell L. Willkie	"Fame and Fortune";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Sports Program
8:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Herbert Hoover	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Alfred E. Smith	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	teur Hour	Herbert Hoover	Frank Morgan; Marjorie	Alfred E. Smith	
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	Herbert Hoover	Rambeau; Helen Trau-	National Committee of	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur Hour	Democratic State Com-	bel; orchestra	Independent Voters	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	mittee	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Draft talk; Music	Democratic State Com-	Barrymore; music	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Hollywood Stars	mittee	"Musical Americana"	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	Salute	Political talk	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Chicago Symphony Or-	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	chestra concert	Sports Program
11:15	"Master Works of	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30	Music"	Norman Thomas, talk	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

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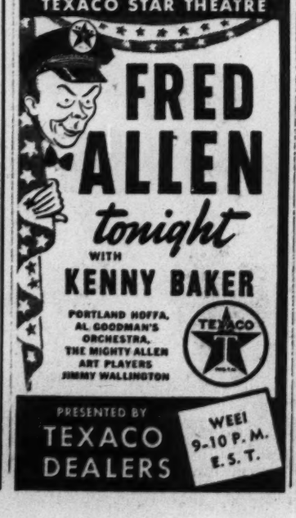
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PRESENTED BY TEXACO DEALERS
WEEI 9-10 P.M. E.S.T.

Change in Big Ten Leadership Assured Saturday When Minnesota Meets Northwestern

Western Conference Race Approaches Halfway Mark

Big Ten Conference Standing

	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts. For	Pts. Agst
Northwestern	3	0	0	1.000	53	17
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000	47	13
Michigan	1	0	0	1.000	28	0
Indiana	1	1	0	.500	17	26
Iowa	1	2	0	.333	42	56
Ohio State	1	2	0	.333	27	33
Wisconsin	1	2	0	.333	33	70
Illinois	0	1	0	.000	0	28
Purdue	0	2	0	.000	27	31

1939 Games Results

Saturday

Minnesota at Northwestern ..... (7-14)
Illinois at Wisconsin ..... (7- 0)
Indiana at Ohio State ..... (0-24)
Purdue at Iowa ..... (0- 4)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—With one outstanding exception statistical leadership fits closely with percentage leadership in the Western Conference football race as it approaches its half-way mark next week. Four Conference games Saturday put all but Michigan in action and assure some change in leadership as undefeated Minnesota meets undefeated Northwestern at Evanston.

Gophers Average 296 Yards

Notable exception to the parallel between percentage and statistics standings is Northwestern, leading the Conference with three victories but seventh in average gain per game and sixth in opponents' average scrimmage gain. At the same time the Wildcats have scored 53 points to 17 for opponents—the best scoring defense in the Conference aside from Michigan and its one-game performance of holding Illinois scoreless.

Top offensive honors in average-per-game performances currently go to Minnesota after two successive wins from Ohio State and Iowa. The Gophers have averaged gains of 296 yards from scrimmage while Michigan, in its one game, made 289 yards. Indiana has averaged 271 yards and Ohio State 243 yards.

The Gophers hold their margin on their running attack, which has averaged 260 yards. They have thrown but eight passes in two games for a total of 75 yards. Indiana's passing attack, as in 1939, leads the Conference with 122 yards to Ohio State's 93 yards. Each team has thrown 16 passes a game but Indiana has a slight edge in completions with an average of .424.

The 72 yards which Michigan allowed Illinois from scrimmage stands far ahead in defensive averages, followed by Indiana with 170 yards. Minnesota, with an outstanding record on pass defense, has been vulnerable to rushing attacks which have accounted for 169 of the opponents' average of 229 yards.

Averages 40 Yards Kicking

Michigan and Indiana are the only teams to maintain a kicking average of more than 40 yards.

Summary, Team Statistics

	N.U.	Minn.	Mich.	Ind.	Iowa	O.S.U.	Wis.	Ill.	Pur.
Games	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	2
Points	53	47	28	17	42	27	33	0	27
Opponents' points	17	13	0	26	56	33	70	28	31
Total net yards	466	593	289	542	458	729	526	72	539
Rushing	357	520	240	357	366	448	331	24	357
Passing	109	73	49	185	92	281	195	48	182
Opponents' net yards	704	459	72	341	787	641	690	289	421
Rushing	398	339	24	266	506	521	522	240	273
Passing	306	120	48	75	281	120	168	49	138
First downs	24	22	17	27	23	39	22	5	24
Opponents' first downs	32	25	5	12	30	32	28	17	22
Forwards attempted	10	8	5	33	37	48	54	16	24
Forwards completed	4	2	2	14	7	20	13	4	11
Opponent forwards completed	16	15	4	2	14	7	9	2	8
Punts, number	31	14	7	18	33	19	29	6	13
Punts, average	35	35.4	41	40.1	36.7	38.7	33.6	38	33.6
Kick returns, average	13.5	23	8	10.7	10.6	12	14.5	7.5	13
Opponents' kick returns, average	12	12	7.5	11	12.5	21	9.1	8	14
Ball lost, fumbles	3	3	1	5	5	2	6	1	2
Yards penalized	115	114	42	47	139	68	159	20	53

Irish Leader —By Pap'

Milt
-PIEPUL-
-SHAPES UP AS THE BEST FULLBACK NOTRE DAME HAS BOASTED IN TEN YEARS!
HE LED THE IRISH IN SCORING LAST FALL WITH SIX TOUCHDOWNS
LET'S GO, GANG!!
HE'S THE FIRST BACK TO LEAD THE IRISH SINCE 1926
PAP

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Chatterbox of the 1940 Notre Dame football eleven is Milton Joseph Piepul, 207 pound fullback from Thompsonville, Conn., the first back to lead the Irish since Gene Edwards and Tom Hearndon were co-captains in 1926.

Midwestern critics rate Piepul the greatest fullback the Irish have had in a decade—and that list includes such prominent names as Joe Thesing, Motts Tonelli, Ed Simonich and others.

Last season Milt, who wears glasses off the field and is nicknamed Moose, marked 427 yards to lead all Irish backs in ground-gaining for an average of slightly more than five yards per try. He also paced the team in scoring with six touchdowns.

Piepul's nickname is "Moose," a major factor in his popularity on the campus.

Last season he didn't fumble once and on only three attempts failed to register a gain. Milt, who is handling a fair share of the punting and passing for the Irish this season, looms a major threat to all ambitious fullbacks who are seeking All-America honors.

The Irish captain pronounces his name "Pep-ul" and fulfills the name to the letter with his constant chatter both on the defense and when carrying the ball or leading the way blocking. He is the most versatile back on the Notre Dame squad—he punts, passes, smashes the line, runs the ends, kicks off, place kicks after touchdowns and is director of game situations as captain, the highest campus honor that can come to any of the 3,100 students at the South Bend school.

Milt weighs 207 pounds, is six feet, one inch tall. He was born September 14, 1918 in Springfield, Mass., but lived in Thompsonville since 1927. He played for Enfield High School in Thompsonville and at Cathedral High School at Springfield where he was voted the most valuable player award for Western Massachusetts. He made up his mind to attend Notre Dame after watching the Irish beat Army at New York in 1936.

Army-Irish Game Draws To Capacity

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Though Army has beaten only Williams while Notre Dame has romped past each of its four opponents, their football game on Saturday at Yankee Stadium in New York will draw its customary complement of 80,000 cash customers.

Army Athletic Association officials announced today they still were being swamped with last-minute requests which cannot be filled. Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics, added that the Notre Dame quota was exhausted a month ago.

The Cadets face this game with the poorest record they ever have carried into action against the Irish, a team already being compared favorably with the great 1930 Knute Rockne machine. Winner by only one point over Williams in the opener, Army was whipped by Cornell and Lafayette and played a 6-6 tie with Harvard.

To add further to the Army woes Johnny Hatch, veteran tailback and one of the few veteran and reliable backs, will have to watch the game from the sidelines.

Yet all of these factors pointing to an easy victory for Notre Dame obviously have not scared off the customers. It seems the chance to see the full corps of Cadets on parade, and the chance for Notre Dame's New York "subway alumni" to cheer their favorites, still can pack 'em in at the gate.

The experts' speculation about the game—which they are conceding to Notre Dame in advance—has concerned itself chiefly with how the Irish will manage to hold down the score. The Army-Notre Dame rivalry has been a long and honorable one, begun in 1913, when Gus Dorais' forward passes to Rockne were a startling innovation, and Irish coach Elmer Layden, they say, probably will do his best to keep his boys from getting out of hand.

To do that he may have to string along with his regulars most of the way. For substitutes, given an opening, are likely to go all-out in an attempt to show they deserve first-team rating.

Scouting Stanford Indians Proves to Be Arduous Task

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—This is the story of a man who scouted Indians, 1940 style.

Scout Ralph Welch received the orders from his commander, Jim Phelan. "Reach Palo Alto by Saturday afternoon," the head of the Washington football army told his assistant. "Watch every move of that Shaughnessy tribe and find a way to stop their advances."

Armed with "spy-glasses," pencil, and paper, Scout Welch reached the camp of the Stanford Indians by Saturday. Unlike his predecessors of a former century who had to avoid arrows, Welch was treated with the greatest deference by the Indian athletic authorities. He was given a seat in the press box on the 50-yard line, and even received refreshments at half-time.

Scouting Accredited

Why was this scout given such cordial treatment? Because football scouting has now become an accredited but little publicized part of the highly integrated college football system. College athletic heads decided many years ago that it was easier to give scouting an approved and reciprocal status than to ferret the enemy from a crowd of 40,000 watchers.

So Welch took his place at the Stanford stadium along with scouts from other colleges.

The following Monday, Scout Welch laid down a sheaf of papers with garbled hieroglyphics before Head Coach Phelan. Having always wondered just how a scout "scouted," this correspondent ambushed Welch as he left Phelan's office, to get the information direct from one of the best scouts in the country.

Watches Formations

"It's not very easy to explain," said the former halfback who was an all-America at Purdue in 1929. "And I can't give away trade secrets. But I'll try to give you a general picture of how we operate.

"Take the opening kick-off, for instance," the Washington coach continued. "Almost every spectator watches the flight of the ball, then the run-back, and finally the tackle. The scout watches how the defensive team lines up, what formation they take after the ball is kicked, and the blocking.

"Most people think a scout diagrams every play a team uses. That's not the case, although when I scouted Stanford I had to diagram the formations because we have never played a Shaughnessy-coached team before. But we usually know the basic formations of a team that we see play two or three times a season.

"We have to note the spacing of both offensive and defensive lines, that is, how far apart the linemen play. Then we follow the blocking assignments, and the defensive formations.

"The major point of scouting is in watching individual play. Each player has to be watched for strong points and weaknesses. Maybe a guard charges in too fast and is a sucker for a trap block. Or possibly a back takes some position before the ball is snapped that indicates if he is going to take the ball, or else points the play.

"Another especially important duty is to figure out the psychology of the quarterback; the order in which he calls plays; and how he reacts to certain situations.

Busy Three Hours

"And that's not all," Welch continued. "We also watch the punter; where he kicks the ball; how fast he gets it away; we watch the play of each substitute and note the most frequently substituted positions; we have to keep track of who is passing; how he throws; the blocking on pass plays; and a hundred and one other things. It's a busy three hours, don't let anyone kid you. And after the game, it takes a while to write up the notes, and summarize the material."

That all seems like a big order, yet scouting is just a minor part of Welch's job. When he returned from Stanford, he had to drill the scrub team in Stanford plays to use against the varsity. As if all this wasn't enough, Welch is head freshman coach, a full-time job in itself.

As chief Washington scout, Welch travels more than 10,000 miles a season and rarely gets to see the Washington team in action. In one recent season the Husky scout traveled 20,000 miles, including a trip to Pittsburgh, five trips to California, and a couple of Northwest jaunts.

Washington will need all of Welch's scouting ability plus some greatly improved play, in order to topple the Stanford team that has come to the front so rapidly. The game in Palo Alto on Nov. 9 may decide the Coast team that will play in the Rose Bowl.

While the Indians were defeating Southern California, Washington had almost too much trouble with a rapidly improving California eleven. The Bears outplayed the Huskies for 50 minutes of the game, but in those last 10 minutes Washington came back to wipe out a 0-6 deficit and win 7-6. Washington had but one scoring chance, and made the most of it. California was in scoring position four times, and muffed their opportunities.

Specifically the game was decided via the try-for-point, as John Mizen made good his one attempt, while California was unable to convert even after being given a second chance due to a Washington off-side penalty.

Southwest Conference Upset By Coaching of Jess Neely

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 30 (AP)—Slow Jess Neely, a deep South boy who shuffled into the Southwest Conference this season for a try at a tough situation, had the daffiest of all football leagues in a deplorable condition today.

The very nature of this mellow, drawlin' man who abandoned one of the best spots in the game at Clemson to tinker with Rice Institute's sputtering machine, 'presaged anything but trouble when he arrived this fall.

Dropped Dynamite

But he's dropped dynamite smack into the middle of everything.

Jess Neely has just about stolen the show from everything but the monotonous march of a Texas A. & M. team that has won 16-straight games.

Not a big name glittered on the Rice line-up when Neely moved into a tough schedule. Two or three sophomores stood out in the first four games, but "co-ordination" is about the biggest name around the Owl camp.

It was that, plus some of sophomore T. A. Weems' running, that sent unbeaten, untied Texas spinning into a 13-0 defeat Saturday. It could be called an upset, but anything Rice does from now on won't be upsetting.

Cowboy Jack Crain, admittedly injured but still a threat, was no menace to the stanch Rice defense. He couldn't move—sat on the back row and watched 200-pound sophomore Weems steal his running thunder.

Lost to Tulane

The Owls dropped a 6-1 decision to Tulane several days ago, but they have trounced Centenary, 25-0; Louisiana State, 23-0, and Texas, 13-0.

Now they loom in front of the Texas Aggie team, a team that weathered one of its stormiest sessions last Saturday in disposing of a Baylor team that had worked itself into a terrific state for the Cadet game, only to fall, 7-14, as the 16th consecutive victim of the massive Red machine.

Harmon Crashing Through

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Tight defensive play last week stopped the spectacular football exploits of Jack Crain of Texas, Frank Reagan of Penn and Paul Christman of Missouri, but nothing short of a concrete wall, it appears, can halt Thomas Dudley Harmon of Michigan.

On the basis of his brilliant play not only against Penn last Saturday, but through the first month of the season, it is difficult to see how anything could keep the Gary (Ind.) thunderbolt out of the All-America backfield for the second successive year.

Against previously - unbeaten Penn, Harmon scored one touchdown, passed for another, booted both extra points, gained around 150 yards from scrimmage and added another 50 yards or so on passes, outkicked the highly-touted Reagan by a wide margin and generally comported himself like the All-America he is. Against Michigan's fine line play, Reagan never could get started, and even his kicking suffered as he sought desperately to angle the ball away from the uniquitous Harmon.

Steuber Not in Lineup

Christman, one of the 1939 season's biggest thrill-providers, had a bad day against Nebraska, perhaps because his favorite receiver, Bob Steuber, was not in the Missouri lineup. Backfield honors in this game went to Harry Hopp of Nebraska. Hopp's better-known team-mate, Herman Rohrig, played only long enough to connect with two passes good for 48 yards and a touchdown.

Crain, injured the previous week in the Arkansas game, was thoroughly hobbled as Texas suffered its first defeat, by Rice, 13-0. T. A. Weems, 200-pound sophomore, was the sparkplug for Rice in this upset.

All-America John Kimbrough and Blocker Jim Thomason, Texas A. & M. stars, once more paced the Aggies in their hard-won victory over Baylor, featuring a tough line. Kimbrough picked up 91 yards on 30 thrusts, looked good on defense and played 55 minutes. Thomason was in there the full 60.

Yields Palm to Albert

Norman Standlee, tough fullback, has been a standout in most of Stanford's games so far, but last week against Southern California, he had to yield the palm to Frankie Albert, Stanford quarterback, a southpaw passer whose faking ability had the Trojans bewildered.

"I had him tied up like a couple of wrestlers," said Al Krueger, star Southern California end, "yet he got the ball away for completed passes."

Dean McAdans, great Washington star, was a 60-minute player against California whose fullback, Jack McQuary, also was a standout. Bill Sewell, 24-year-old junior from Washington State and the Pacific Coast Conference's leader in total offense, played brilliantly against Oregon, and Jim Kisselburgh, Oregon State fullback, was a 55-minute performer against U. C. L. A.

Other Headliners

Other headliners during the past week included: George Franck, Minnesota, who scored four touchdowns against Iowa; Art Jones, Richmond, who scored all of his team's points in the upset of V. M. I.; Steve Juzwik and Milt Piepul of Notre Dame; Andy Marefos, St. Mary's line-cracker; Lou Bufalino and Hal McCullough of Cornell; John (Pepper) Petrella of Penn State; Jim Lalanne of North Carolina; Harvey Johnson of Mississippi State; Al Grygo of South Carolina; Dick McGowen of Auburn; Johnny Bosch of Georgia Tech, and Frank Sinkwich of Georgia.

Rating along with these on their performances last week were:

Petsch, Nebraska; Paffrath, Minnesota; Wilder, Iowa State; Jacobs and Martin, Oklahoma; Green, Iowav Pritchard, V. M. I.; Johnson, William & Mary; Dudley, Virginia; Allen, Penn; Westfall, Michigan; Hursh, Indiana; Paskvan, Wisconsin; Ehni, Illinois; Koshlap, Georgetown; Frank, New York University; Pugh, Texas A. and M.; Layden, Texas; Stasica, Colorado; Spector, Utah; Sugarman, Denver; Peters, Oregon State; Robertson, Southern California; Morris, Syracuse; Germann, Columbia; Langhurst and Scott, Ohio State; Utz, Rutgers; Allerdice and Peters, Princeton; Mazur, Army; Zirinsky, Lafayette; Lee, Harvard; Hall, Dartmouth; Seymour, Yale; Busik, Navy; Savignano, Brown; Natowich, Holy Cross; Geyer, Colgate; Tomasic, Temple; Hovious and Hapes, Mississippi; Lach and Prothro, Duke; Fehley, North Carolina State; Black, Mississippi State; Blouin, South Carolina; Maness and Timmons, Clemson; Proctor, Martin and Hammer, Furman.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Although Army scouts report the Irish team which plays the Army at New York Saturday is "the best Notre Dame team in years," the Cadets are sure to set one record for this long and colorful series. For the first time since Army began to play Notre Dame, the Cadets will face the Irish without having won at least two games earlier in the season. This year, Army has beaten only Williams and tied Harvard, losing its other games.

According to bedsheet banners suspended from windows of Cadets' rooms, Army will beat Notre Dame's eleven Saturday, anywhere from 28-0 to "a big score." The banners, traditionally hung in the barracks area before each game with Notre Dame and Navy, made their first appearance yesterday. Another phase of the tradition is that the sheets are "loaned" to the upperclassmen by the plebes, since Cadets accountable for all items of bed clothing.

* * *

NEWTON, Mass.—When Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College chose Frank Maznicki, who saw little service as a sophomore last year, to fill the place of Vito Ananis on the Eagles' varsity, he hoped to find someone who could do "half as well" as vigorous Vito. The records show that in five games Maznicki has scored 56 points, more than Ananis had at the same stage when he led the east in scoring with 73 points for the season. Frank is tops in kicking points after touchdowns, with 14 successes in 18 attempts, and he has made seven touchdowns, although he has carried the ball only 38 times this season.

* * *

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Perhaps this is one reason why Stanford's team is rated best on the Pacific Coast. The aggregate weight of the 52-man squad is only a few pounds under five tons, and the average is about 190½ pounds. Seventeen of the Indians weigh 200 pounds, or more.

* * *

CANTON, Mo. — Charles (Chuck) Larson, halfback for little Culver-Stockton College, not only is one of the nation's leading football scorers, but he ranks high among the best ground-gainers. He has smashed through five opposing teams for 485 yards, averaging 6.8 yards on 71 tries. He has scored 56 points. Larson, who comes from Moline, Ill., will try to show the home folks how he does it Saturday when Culver-Stockton plays Macomb (Ill.) Teachers.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The only blot on Georgetown's football record in three seasons was last year's 13-13 tie with Syracuse, and the Orangemen hope to do better Saturday by halting the Hoyas' 21-game undefeated streak. Syracuse accounted for one previously undefeated team, Columbia, last Saturday.

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Fordham's footballers might as well be warned now that they're in for a tough afternoon against North Carolina Saturday. The Tar Heels, who tied the Rams 0-0 in their 1938 meeting, never have lost a game in New York. They beat New York University four straight years, and since Ray Wolf has been their coach they have a record of eight victories and two ties in 14 intersectional games.

* * *

LANCASTER, Pa.—Alex Schibanoff, star tackle of Franklin and Marshall's undefeated team, has a notable record for kicking points after touchdowns. During his three seasons of varsity competition, he hasn't missed a single conversion, booting 31 points.

* * *

DURHAM, N. C.—Playing Duke seems to bring out the best in a football team. At least, when Colgate met the Blue Devils, Carl Kinscherf did so well at fullback in place of the injured Joe Hoague that Joe now is having a hard time winning back his first-string job. There's a similar situation at Wake Forest, where Red Mayberry made his first appearance of the season against Duke last week after being laid up since September. J. V. Pruitt performed so much better that he's still the No. 1 quarterback.

'Joan Tozzer Scholarship'

With the announcement that the "Joan Tozzer Skating Scholarship" had been created by gift of her parents, Professor and Mrs. Alfred M. Tozzer, the Skating Club of Boston held its annual meeting last night and re-elected all officers and Board of Governors for the coming year.

Complete Series of Lessons

The new prize or virtual scholarship is to commemorate the activities of Mrs. Joan Tozzer Spalding, now a resident of Hawaii, who has in the past several years won many national and club championships in figure skating and who, with her former partner M. Bernard Fox, held also the National Doubles Championship. At the conclusion of last season's skating Miss Tozzer who later was wedded to Mr. Phillip Spalding, announced her complete retirement from competition, though retaining her membership in the Skating Club of Boston. The scholarship provides for a complete series of lessons to be awarded, by a committee, to some deserving skater.

Officers

Officers re-elected were: President Charles M. Rotch, Vice-President, M. L. Madden; Secretary, J. E. D. Hill; Treasurer, Phillip Sharples; Managing Governor, Richard L. Hapgood. Board of Governors: L. Gordon Glazier, Claude Cross, M. Bernard Fox, Alexander Forbes, Frederick Goodridge, James L. Madden.

Announcement of committees for the year, was made as follows:

Junior Activities Committee—Dorothy Glazier, chairman; Elizabeth-Hilbert Fay, Polly Leighton, Gretchen Merrill, Dorothy Warren, Jane Ellis, and Roberta Jenks.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. George E. B. Hill, Thomas Newbold, Hamilton Warren, Lucy Pope, Sylvia Van Ness.

Ice Committee—Sherman Russell, chairman; Mrs. J. Appleton Burnham, Michael Driscoll, Roger Flint, and Frederic T. Whitney.

Dance Committee—Mrs. Channing Frothingham, chairman; Dorothy Carroll, Mrs. George De Grasse, Evelyn Freeman, Fred A. Parmenter, and Frederic T. Whitney and Sherman Russell.

Tests and Competitions Committee—Phillip P. Sharples, chairman; Edmond P. Brigham, Martha T. Brown, James A. Tower, and M. Bernard Fox.

Equipment Committee—Eric G. Benedict, chairman; Roger Flint, and Harold B. Golding.

Middlebury Loses Versatile Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 30—A tired and worn Middlebury College football squad worked out here this afternoon at Porter Field in preparation for its sixth game of the season with Hartwick next Saturday afternoon.

Tony Wishinski, versatile center who has been handling the kickoff assignments this season probably won't see service against Hartwick due to an injury he received in the Norwich game last Saturday. Wishinski's loss will be sorely felt by the Panthers as he has been the strongest point of the Middlebury line this season. Coach Ben Beck will probably use Dick Davis at the center spot for the time being.

Today's Middlebury workout consisted of tackling and blocking practice, signal and passing drills.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Duke renewed Wallace Wade's contract as athletic director and football coach for five years.

Brockton Harriers Favored

Brockton High School's powerful cross country team will attempt to win its third consecutive State cross country championship at Weston Saturday morning in the third annual State meet sponsored by Boston University.

Two years ago, Brockton, by presenting a well-balanced team, was able to defeat Melrose, Beverly, Woburn, and Arlington in that order. Last year the Shoe City repeated with a tabulation of 69 points, while Beverly was second with 81 points, Gardner third with 87 points, Melrose fourth with 109 points, and Arlington a poor fifth with 195 points.

Top Five Again

Once again this year, these teams seem to be the most likely to finish as the top five. Oddly enough, Coach Charles P. Reed of Brockton has only two of his veterans back from last year, Alden Lane, Jr., captain, who may take individual honors, and Alfred Pochowsky. Lane finished third behind John Kauppinen of Gardner and Adam Diamont of Woburn. With both Kauppinen and Diamont gone, Lane, who finished fifth two years ago and third last year, may win the meet. Two years ago he was clocked in at 13:40 for the 2½-mile course and last year he shaved 19 seconds off that figure.

In its first five dual meets this year, Brockton was defeated only by Melrose. It is because of this that many believe that Melrose has a chance of supplanting Brockton for the first time since Boston University took over this event.

Melrose Undefeated

Melrose is undefeated in dual competition this year having won eight successive meets. Oddly enough, Coach Clark's boys have no standouts but have a well-balanced team which may finish grouped closely enough together to offset such brilliant individual performances as Brockton's Lane and Pochowsky.

Entries have already closed and 21 schools are entered, which exceeds last year's figure by one. The schools entered are: Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Brockton, Chelsea, Concord, E. Douglas Memorial, Gardner, Lynn English, Marlboro, Melrose, Milton, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Rockland, Mary E. Wells High School (Southbridge), Wakefield, Waltham, Weymouth, and Winchester.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 29

At Indianapolis: Indianapolis Capitals (AL) 3, Detroit Red Wings (NL) 2.

Wolverines Glad Of Rest Before Minnesota Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 30—Michigan's open date between the Pennsylvania and Minnesota games, heretofore looked upon as a detriment, may now be viewed as a welcome relief from the football wars.

For in the Penn game, more Wolverines were injured than in any of the four previous contests. The extra week layoff during which the team may rest before meeting the Golden Gophers Nov. 9, should strengthen rather than weaken the team as previously thought.

The 31st annual meeting between these two schools, this time on the Minnesota Memorial Stadium gridiron, will bring together two of the outstanding lines of the Big Ten, or even the nation. Both forward walls have size and speed and are loathe to give up any extra yardage. It is more than probable that the two lines will steal the spotlight from two of the finest running backs in the nation, Tom Harmon of Michigan and George Franck of Minnesota.

On their respective opening games this fall, these two great backfield stars made spectacular showings, and have remained constant threats throughout the first half of this season. Both have been on the spot all fall, and both have consistently delivered the goods even under pressure.

Pro Football Draft

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Bert Bell, owner-coach of the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional Football League, said yesterday his first choice in the next league draft meeting will be either Tommy Harmon of Michigan, Frank Reagan of Penn or John Kimbrough of Texas A. & M., all top-flight backfield performers.

Bell said his final decision would depend upon whether little Davey O'Brien decides to retire.

"If O'Brien decides to play again, then I'll want Reagan or Kimbrough with him in the Eagles' backfield next year," Bell announced. If Davey quits to devote his full time to his new ranch in Texas, then I might draft Harmon."

Because the Eagles have lost seven straight games and show no sign of getting out of the cellar, Bell is almost sure to get first choice at the draft meeting under the league rules.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
October 30, 1940

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

We're Needed, Women of America, to Help Defend Our Nation. Do We Heed the Call?

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Article 1 of our Bill of Rights reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Congress has never tried to interfere with my religious views. It has never curtailed my speech. Always I have written whatever I believed to be the truth. But here in New York City, in one of our magnificent office skyscrapers, on one of our famous streets, I recently felt the suppressing weight of Herr Hitler's power against my voice. It made my pioneer blood boil.

This is what happened:

I went to the office of an American who is a student of world conditions. I knew he could help me gather material about the original drafting of our Bill of Rights. Immediately, in a low monotone, he assured me he would aid me in every possible way. So, in an ordinary conversational tone, I started to tell him about this series of articles. He looked uneasy and then interrupted me. "We'll have to keep our voices down. I learned yesterday that one of Hitler's main organizations has taken offices next door. These walls aren't very thick; sound travels through them."

Hitler's Henchmen in America

I've never been naive enough to think that Hitler didn't have his henchmen planted here in America. I did know it. But, with the American woman's usual optimism, I never expected to have to whisper because a group of them was in the next room!

I did as requested. And at that moment came a deeper sense of sympathy for the conquered peoples who today dare not so much as whisper for fear of being reported and punished. I could well afford to be patient. Later, everything I wanted to say would be published in an international newspaper. Such is the freedom I—and you!—enjoy because we are protected by our Constitution with its Bill of Rights.

As I left that office, I remembered a visit I had had with Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Many things she told me came vividly to memory: "We must get rid of Nazi influence within our borders. We must watch the Nazi propaganda which will flow from the German Consuls stationed throughout the United States."

Mrs. Patterson has visited Germany every summer—except this last one—since Hitler came to power. To use her own words, she went to "find out how they got that way." Once, for five solid days she listened to fiery Nazi oratory at the party rally in Nuremberg. "They deliberately play upon the people's emotions," she told me. "They set the stage and produce the drama. The great halls with their flags flying. The rolling of the drums. The children marching to their places wearing the uniforms of the youth movements. Then the older groups, like robots, swinging in to martial music. Finally, the Nazi leaders—and as a grand finale, the Führer himself."

Americans Will Never "Heil"

"Isn't that worship of one man a bit hard for an American to take, when we've been taught that all men are created equal?" I asked.

"Of course," she replied. "To an independent American woman it is beyond comprehension. While only the armed forces goose-step physically, the entire country goose-steps spiritually. They play the game of follow the leader. There at Nuremberg I sat in the press box. Next to me was a Finnish correspondent who said I'd have to 'Heil' when Hitler came up the aisle. At first I flatly refused. Then I saw that the correspondent was worried for fear something might happen to me. They were drunk with emotion in that great hall, and I realized that to attract attention would be extremely unwise.

"When Hitler came, thousands upon thousands of arms shot up; and three times the 'Heil' rang out. I couldn't say it; and the salute I gave was like this." Mrs. Patterson demonstrated. It looked more as though she were flicking dust from someone's shoulder than saluting. But evidently it was sufficient to satisfy the party members surrounding her.

Small wonder that this American woman has willingly shouldered the Chairmanship of the Woman's Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. She realizes what we would have to face if Great Britain, the last European democracy, should fall. She knows how many extra billions would have to be spent for defense. (Even then we might be too late, for, as a Major at West Point rather testily reminded me, "You can't go to the store and buy armaments as you do groceries. Order today—and it may be delivered two years from now.")

This Woman's Division has over 700 local chapters scattered throughout the United States. Informative pamphlets about the work are available through these chapters. Also, they need volunteer workers.

Another organization that needs women in this hour is the American Red Cross. Not long ago I visited both the knitting and dressmaking departments of the New York City branch.

"We are taking care of our own people first," they explained, "then everything else goes to Britain. The situation is grave over there."

United, We Achieve Wonders

I watched the hundreds of women working at headquarters; I saw the huge bundles of garments coming in from home workers. I felt a sense of great pride. We Americans have our faults. But when the cause is just, we roll up our sleeves, unite, and accomplish wonders.

Mrs. George Nicholas, of the dressmaking department, has a special message for women who plan to volunteer their services. She said, "Will you please explain to the women that they can't all make baby clothes?"

"Baby clothes!" I was astonished. "Do we all want to make baby clothes?"

"You do"; she was firm. "Just let me show a layette to a woman, and nine times out of ten she says, 'Oh, I'd like to start on those little things.'"

Then Mrs. Nicholas whisked me away from the layettes, and showed me thousands of ready-cut garments for adults—just waiting for some woman who knows how to use a sewing machine.

There is so much work to be done! And always we should remember that our government is not going to tell us, "You have to do this or you have to do that toward national defense." Our Bill of Rights states that we shall not "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Our way of life permits us to donate our services to our country.

Our Work Counts

Dr. Margaret S. Morriss, President of the American Association of University Women, recently told me, "What every woman says and does constructively, as a result of thoughtful study of issues, adds one more drop to the river of national strength. Women need to remember that what they express to their families and neighbors in discussion of national, state, and local problems is not unimportant, but vastly important. They need to remember that the offer of their support and services to organizations which are part of our democratic fabric, such as schools and social service agencies, and to other organizations specifically connected with the nation's defense is not trivial, but vastly significant. Women, of course, are one-half the country's citizenship—a fact they sometimes seem to forget; and, furthermore, they have a special stake in democracy, since under it they enjoy unique freedom and opportunity."

Remember, the women of Germany are not asked what they want to do to support Germany's great war machine. They are told what they must do. And, not long ago, I read that Herr Hitler wasn't exactly pleased with some of their efforts in his factories!

Avenues of service are limitless here in America. At a recent meeting here I heard Mr. Walter Wanger, well known motion picture producer, make a suggestion that is still ringing in my ears. He reminded us that shortly 800,000 young men will be sent to training camps. Perhaps some of those boys are thinking of that year as one taken out of their lives. I heard one young chap say with resignation: "Well, if they're going to take me, I hope they do it soon so I can get it over with." And I heard another say, "I'm not looking forward to a year of army life, but if it has to be, I guess it has to be."

Mr. Wanger feels, and I believe you'll agree with him, that, with proper supervision, that year's training can be made one of the most fruitful in those boys' entire lives. He pointed out that most of our training camps are near colleges. "Why can't those boys be given the advantage of class work along with the physical training?" he asked. "Why wouldn't it be wisdom to teach them Spanish so that at the end of the year they would be of greater help in the defense of this entire hemisphere? I believe," he continued, "that it is possible to make that year something priceless to them, both physically and mentally." Sounds reasonable, doesn't it? Certainly America has no desire for an army of trained robots. She needs an army of devoted patriots. But wishful thinking will never bring this about. It will take an army of volunteers ready to put their shoulders to the wheel.

And as the great program of national defense gets under way, women with special training are going to be needed. A recent bulletin issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor points out that women do much of the skilled work in the manufacture of textiles and clothing needed in the defense program. There will be places for women who can operate power sewing machines to make rubber shoes and army boots, as well as garments. Also one employment office has already reported an increase in the demand for women to work on silk parachutes.

Silk parachutes! As I read that I felt a twinge. One evening not long ago, I heard Clare Booth, noted woman playwright and author of "Europe in the Spring," tell this experience: She was in France visiting wounded soldiers. In one hospital she found a man fingering a small square of silk. She asked him what it was. He told her it was part of a German parachute. "Feel how soft and fine it is," he said. And then he added bitterly, "When war started we had no such silk for parachutes; it was all on the backs of our women."

We, Too, Can Sacrifice

What about it, American women, do we ever want one of our soldiers to be able to make such a remark about us? The dictators, by their propaganda, have led their followers to believe that we are a vain, self-centered lot, pampered by our good-natured husbands. There are many things that the dictators do not understand about us. Things it would be impossible for men of their type to grasp. I am confident that if tomorrow—or next year, when goodness knows which candidate will be in the White House—our President should issue a call for strict economy and say: "We need silk for parachutes; don't buy any more for dresses," a new silk dress would be shunned like a plague if it were to appear in public.

We do possess that same spiritual stamina that carried our great-great-great - grandmothers through the Revolution. We do revere, and want to keep, the traditions handed down to us by them. A British soldier fighting us in the Revolution described those pioneer women this way: "Even in their dress the females seem to bid us defiance . . . they wear their own homespun manufactures . . . and on their shoes something that resembles their flag of thirteen stripes. An officer told Lord Cornwallis not long ago that he believed if he had destroyed all the men in North America we should have enough to do to conquer the women. I am heartily sick and tired of this country and wish myself home."

Again our freedom is being threatened. This time by a ruthless, arrogant German dictator who has boasted that he has only to press a button on his desk and plunge the United States into chaos and civil war. Did it ever occur to him that he might press that button and stir up a hornets' nest? Hornets don't sting each other; they go after whoever has disturbed their peaceful, serene way of life. In his hide-away high in the Bavarian Alps, Herr Hitler may find himself "heartily sick and tired" of what he has stirred up. And, with mustache drooping, he may sit down and pen a note to his Italian colleague:

"Something has gone wrong. Those American women can't be taught to Heil."

Awake, America!

Feeling, in this perilous hour, that Americans should be reminded of their priceless heritage—the Bill of Rights—the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor sent Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, distinguished journalist and radio commentator, to Washington and Williamsburg to trace the origin of this great document on which rests the individual liberty of every American. Her first article on the subject appeared on this page on October 16. Here is her third and last article—telling American women what they can do to defend their heritage of freedom.

So that Americans everywhere may have an authentic copy of the Bill of Rights to use in the home, The Christian Science Monitor will devote the front cover of its Magazine Section on Nov. 9 to an illuminated design of the Bill of Rights, in full color suitable for framing.

Paul Parker; by a Staff Photographer

At top, a scene in the New York headquarters of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Women volunteers are working here at high speed, doing clerical work, typing, organizing. More workers are needed. At the Red Cross the need of volunteers is even greater—especially for women who can stitch cut garments. All defense groups today are calling for more volunteer helpers. In the oval is a glimpse of a little refugee safe at last, and happy, in American hands.

Budget Meets Salary Cut But Family Wins Out

Managing Your Income—9

By Anne Gilbreth Barney

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last few years many of us have had to manage on greatly reduced incomes. The problem is to start on a program of retrenchment which will allow both ends to meet, but which will, at the same time, be as painless as possible to everyone concerned. It may be some consolation to realize that we are not alone in facing the problem, and that, while the budget will not include all the wants and desires of each member of the family, it may be revised to include the most important of them.

If we were to approach the problem in the usual way we would begin by deciding what we could do without. Annie will have to go, we would argue, and Mother will manage with the help of a cleaning woman once a week. Johnnie won't go to the camp we had considered. Father will have to forego the golf clubs he has had his eye on, and Sister must prepare for a less expensive college. But why should we thus start—as so many do—by putting the emphasis on what we are giving up rather than on what we are still able to enjoy?

The Sunny Side

The more positive way to solve the problem—and the one we shall choose—is to get from one's bank or the household economics department of a local newspaper an outline of a proposed budget for the income in question. We must remember that our financial status can only be relative, depending on the income to which we have been accustomed, the income we have at present, and the incomes of our friends and neighbors. In short, if we had been "raised" to our present income instead of "cut," we should feel at least temporarily prosperous. So let us begin by trying to discover how other families with comparable incomes spend or should spend their money.

By careful planning of the food and doing the cooking herself, Mother can save a good bit besides the wages formerly paid a maid, and thus make a real contribution to the family income. Johnnie can perhaps have two weeks at Scout Camp. The State University has good possibilities for Sister. Father remembers that the new golf clubs purchased by one of his foursome had little effect on his score. He would almost rather have some new gardening tools, and these fall well within the budget. We have now shifted the emphasis to the things we can afford.

What Price Home?

With the outline of our proposed budget before us, we now match our expenditures with the figures suggested for each classification. We may start with the item of "shelter." Are rent or payments on the present home out of line with present income? If so, it may be advisable to move to a smaller establishment which can be maintained on the amount the budget allows. If the home is being bought, this may necessitate renting it and allowing it to carry itself until the time when the family can turn it over, or afford to live in it again. "Operating" and "advancement" expenditures have a way of reducing themselves as the neighborhood becomes less elaborate.

However, after due discussion and consideration by every member of the family, if moving from the house seems too hard a step to take, the amount allowed for "shelter" in the budget must be augmented from the "operation" or "advancement" cost. This may mean decreasing the operating cost by having the family take responsibility for work formerly done by paid help. Or it may mean that part of the cost of maintaining the home be put down to "recreation" or "entertainment." Each member of the family then substitutes activities at home for pleasures outside the home that cost money.

One of the commonest fallacies of reasoning in the American family seems to be a complete lack of understanding of the cost of running an automobile. It has been shown by numerous studies that it costs approximately $3½ a month to own and operate a car. This figure includes licensing, insurance, and depreciation, as well as gas, oil, and upkeep, and may be verified by the simple procedure of keeping accurate account of every cent spent on the family car including replacement. The figure may be altered slightly by good planning, but the biggest expenses are fairly constant. The important thing is to realize how much of the income is expended on the automobile and then decide whether or not it is worth it. If Father must have a car for business, or if going places and doing things are more to the taste of the family than the pleasure to be found at home, the decision will doubtless be to keep the car. But let each one have a full understanding of the cost and agree to budget less for some of the other items.

Giving Is Having

It is pleasant to consider the benefits, as well as the inconveniences, of curtailment. The child who has had to earn all or part of his allowance by contributing something to the home develops in a way impossible for a child who receives everything and gives nothing. The Christmas gift he makes himself, or the one he bought at the sacrifice of an ice cream cone or a Saturday movie, is infinitely more satisfying than the ones bought without thought or effort.

The parents who grieved because they could not give their children more "advantages" may discover that they have given them something infinitely more important. They have worked together toward planning the spending of the family income to the best advantage of all. They have substituted picnics and games and projects at home for more expensive activity or entertainment elsewhere. In learning to manage their income happily they may find that they have also improved the management of living.

Honey Comes in Many Flavors

There are many flavors of honey on the market today. The flavors are due to the aromatic substances found in the nectar of flowers. Honey varies from time to time in flavor because of the many different species of plants that produce the nectar that the bees gather. There is a flavor to suit the most fastidious.

The light colored honeys are generally mild while the darker colored ones are a bit more pronounced in flavor. Some of the lighter colored ones are clovers, orange, sage, alfalfa, and firewood. Southern honeys, such as cotton, sourwood, gallberry and tupelo, are sweetly flavored and are especially good for chocolate combinations. Such dark honeys as buckwheat are spicy in flavor and are especially good in gingerbread and fruit cake.

Here are a few choice recipes:

Honey Cinnamon Toast

Toast slices of bread on one side. While still hot, butter the untoasted side of the bread. Spread buttered side with honey. Sprinkle cinnamon over the top. Place slices under the broiler flame until the bread is nicely browned and the dressing is well blended.

Broiled Honey Grapefruit

3 grapefruit
¾ cup of honey
6 Maraschino cherries
Butter.

Cut grapefruit in halves and remove core and seeds. Separate the sections of fruit from the membrane surrounding them. Spread each half with honey and dot with butter. Place on the broiler rack about two inches below a good flame and broil until delicately brown. Remove from the broiler, place cherry on each, and serve piping hot.

Apple Crisp

4 cups sliced apples
½ cup honey
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup butter

Place sliced apples in a shallow buttered casserole. Pour over the honey and lemon juice and sprinkle with the cinnamon. Sift flour and salt together and cut in the butter as for pie crust. Spread these crumbs over the apples. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about forty minutes until apples are tender and crust is crisply brown. Serve warm with cream, either plain or whipped.

Super Delicious Pumpkin Pie

1½ cups steamed pumpkin
¾ cup of honey
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup milk
½ cup cream

Combine ingredients in order given above. Bake in one crust. If served with whipped cream, sweeten with two tablespoons of honey.

Refreshing Party Drink

3 lemons
5 oranges
1 quart of cranberries
1 small stick of cinnamon
1 pint of water
1 cup of honey

Wash cranberries, place in a kettle and cover with water. Reserve a few berries for garnishing. Simmer gently for about ten minutes. Strain. If a clear juice is desired, do not press the pulp. Combine the pint of liquid, honey, and cinnamon and boil five minutes. Remove the spice stick. Combine the juice of the oranges, lemons, and cranberry juice. Dilute to taste. Serve hot or cold.

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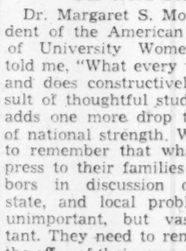

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BOTANY LANOLIN TRIPLE-ACTION CREAM is available at good cosmetic counters everywhere at $1 and $1.75. Also recommended are BOTANY LANOLIN Formula 70 . . . a lanolin base preparation for cosmetic use . . . at $1.25 and $2 . . . BOTANY LANOLIN Superfatted Soap . . . a Toilet Soap, rich in lanolin . . . 3 cakes for 50c . . . and BOTANY PURE LANOLIN . . . at 25c a tube. To "Feel the Difference" in BOTANY LANOLIN AIDS TO BEAUTY, send the coupon today . . . for the Botany Sample Kit . . . (enclose 10c for handling costs).

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Commerce and Finance

Despite Higher Taxes, Corporate Earnings Show Good Gain

Business and Industry

Defense Labor Housing Needs Survey Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Communities expecting a large influx of labor through expansion of defense industries have been advised to measure their probable housing needs and resources for meeting them.

The Twentieth Century Fund, a research organization endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, made this recommendation in connection with a special research report on defense housing.

Many large cities and centers of defense industries have only a small supply of vacant houses, the fund said. Preliminary data from the 1940 housing census taken last April show as vacant 4.8 per cent of the 14,000,000 dwelling units in 357 American cities of over 25,000 population.

This level was only slightly below the generally accepted normal of 5 per cent vacancies, but many of the most important industrial areas which will benefit from defense work have vacancies of only 1 or 2 per cent, a critcial shortage, the report said. Furthermore, vacancies now are probably below the level shown by the housing census.

To fill housing needs the fund suggests a five-point program:

1. Vacancy survey to determine dwelling units available.
2. Room registry to list vacant rooms for lodgers and to induce householders to increase supply of such rooms.
3. Repair and modernization program listing repairs under way and encouraging remodeling of existing structures.
4. Transportation survey to determine extensions and improvements which will make available housing in near-by areas.
5. New construction, listing dwelling units under construction and encouraging additional building of the type needed.

Shell Oil Loses Land Fight With Colombia Court

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Supreme Court in a decision which appeared only to affect explorations by the Shell company has ruled that 80 per cent of oil lands previously considered private property should be returned to the nation.

The Shell company won a lower court decision last December recognizing the oil lands as private property. The company then notified the government it was drilling on reputedly private lands.

The higher court ruled that private transactions, embracing oil rights in the sale of land, did not take precedence over the government's reservation of the right to oil under the surface.

A government act of 1873 reserved these oil rights. Shell, in its earlier case, claimed its titles to the land were obtained from persons who held private title prior to 1873.

American Airlines Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A principal operating unit in the country's commercial air transport indutry, American Airlines, Inc., enters the capital market with an issue of 50,000 shares of $4.25 cumulative convertible preferred stock without par value.

A group of 23 underwriting houses headed by Emanuel & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lehman Brothers is making public offering of the stock at $105 per share plus accrued dividends.

Net proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used in part to repay in full an outstanding $2,250,000 2½ per cent instalment promissory note dated August 27, 1940, which was incurred to pay a balance due August 31st on 13 Douglas planes and to reimburse the company in part for capital expenditures during 1940 for 19 Douglas planes. The remainder of the net proceeds will be added to corporate funds for use primarily in meeting payments for subsequent plane deliveries.

The preferred shares offered are convertible at the holder's option into common stock after December 15, 1940, at $70 per share of common stock, or 1 3-7 shares of common stock for each share of preferred, without adjustment on account of accrued dividends.

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Power Output Sets Another New Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Electric power production set another new high record in the week ended Oct. 26, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output totaled 2,711,282,000 kilowatt hours, .9 of 1 per cent more than 2,686,799,000 in the previous week and 6.8 per cent ahead of 2,538,779,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 3.7, Middle Atlantic 5.6, Central Industrial 9.2, West Central 5.4, Southern States 6.9, Rocky Mountain .4 of 1, Pacific Coast 7.2.

Building Permits During September 23 P. C. Over 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Building permit valuations during the month of September were 23 per cent greater than during the like month of 1939, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

All types of building construction showed gains over the year period, the report said, the most important increase, 39 per cent, was shown by new residential construction. New nonresidential construction showed a gain of 6 per cent. The value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures was also up 6 per cent. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,157 cities having an aggregate population of approximately 60,800,000.

The dollar volume of residential construction for which permits were issued during September showed a contra-seasonal gain of 9 per cent over August. Total permit valuations during September, however, were 6 per cent lower than during August. The decrease was brought about by the falling off of 28 per cent in permit valuations for nonresidential building. A gain of less than 1 per cent was shown in the value of permits issued for additions, alterations, and repairs. The decline in the dollar volume of new nonresidential building was brought about largely by the fact that during September, 1940, a much smaller percentage of the defense contracts awarded for this type of construction was inside city limits than during August.

During the first 9 months of 1940, permits were issued in these cities for buildings valued at $1,670,000,000, a gain of more than 5 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Comparing the same two periods, the value of new residential buildings showed an increase of 1 per cent. Total valuations for new residential buildings for which permits were issued during the first 9 months of this year amounted to $936,720,000, and the permit valuations for new nonresidential buildings during this period totaled $470,860,000.

Big Companies Profit 12 P. C. Above '39 Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite sharply higher taxes, business profits for the third quarter of 1940 were roughly 13 per cent greater than the coresponding period a year ago, a compilation by the Associated Press indicated.

The first 315 companies to report for the three months ended Sept. 30 earned $315,927,000 compared with $279,884,000 a year ago. Excluding the large earnings of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, profits of the group were 16 per cent greater than the same period of 1939.

The gain was small in view of the big improvement in business. Heavier taxes cut deeply into corporate earnings, causing some industries to show smaller net incomes than a year ago. Companies with relatively stable profits were hardest hit.

Tax Jump Hits Earnings

Some companies set aside reserves for excess profits taxes but the most severe blow came from the increase in the normal tax rate. Normal taxes on corporation incomes during the quarter were at a rate of 24 per cent compared with 18 per cent a year ago.

In addition, most companies charged increased taxes for the first and second quarters of 1940 against third quarter operations. These arose from the latest boost in the normal tax rate, from 20.9 per cent to 24 per cent, recently passed by Congress and made retroactive to the first of the year.

Booming operations enabled the steel industry to take heavier taxes in stride and lifted profits of 26 companies to $50,558,000, almost three times the $17,641,000 earned in the third quarter of 1939.

Earnings of food companies declined, however, under the pressure of taxes and higher raw material costs. Profits of 18 companies totaled $13,529,000, compared with $18,220,000 a year ago, a drop of 26 per cent.

Revenues of 16 public utilities also failed to gain sufficiently to offset rising taxes. Earnings of the group totaled $23,132,000 against $23,486,000 in the September quarter of 1939.

Rail Earnings Lower

Auto accessory makers benefited from the backwash of rising plane production and big automobile output. Net income of 16 companies aggregated $2,940,000, compared with $1,649,000 a year ago.

Railroad earnings for the three months fell below last year despite heavier freight shipments during most of the period. Bigger taxes and larger maintenance expenditures in preparation for national defense cut net income of 20 roads to $24,754,000 from $27,117,000 in the same period of 1939.

Third quarter earnings of other industrial groups compared as follows:

	1940	1939	P.C. Inc.
14 petroleum co's	$11,362,000	$15,859,000	†28
14 machinery	3,457,000	2,992,000	15
12 chemical	39,040,000	37,213,000	5
12 bldg supply	8,442,000	7,835,000	8
11 metal mining	6,033,000	8,234,000	†27
9 railroad equip	4,007,000	2,269,000	76
8 coal mining	*245,000	*2,222,000	
6 elec equip & ap	16,599,000	12,079,000	37
6 finance	9,844,000	9,694,000	1.5

*Loss. †Decrease.

State of New York Leads In Defense Awards to Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The principal states to profit from the defense program to the end of September were New York, New Jersey, Virginia, California, and Massachusetts, their totals ranging from $877,000,000 for New York to $748,000,000 for Massachusetts, according to a study just completed by the Division of Industrial Economies of The Conference Board.

This ranking, continues the service, contrasts with that at the first of September when Massachusetts' share ranked foremost, followed by New York, Virginia, and New Jersey. California's high ranking is due largely to increased awards for shipbuilding and airplanes and parts.

Awards Rise Sharply

Total Army and Navy contracts actually awarded in September more than doubled in value those let from June 13 to Sept. 1. The Middle Atlantic region, comprising New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, increased its already heavy lead over other areas. Its share amounted to about one third of the value of all contracts let.

The New England and South Atlantic regions continued in second and third places, respectively, but their percentages fell in relation to the worth of all orders placed.

The cumulative total of awards since the beginning of the defense program in June rose during September from $2,244,000,000 to $7,921,000,000, as orders for new ships accounted for $5,017,000,000, or for 63.3 per cent, of the new total. This latter compares with 51 per cent on Sept. 1 and indicates the continued and increased importance of these contracts over all other kinds. Airplane orders, totaling $167,000,000 on Sept. 1, also increased in relative importance, rising from 7.5 per cent to 11.6 per cent during the month to reach a new total of $922,000,000.

The other two categories, construction and supplies and ordance, increased in the absolute value of contracts let, but their percentages of total orders fell. Construction accounted for $574,000,000 in orders on Oct. 1, or for only 7.3 per cent, as against 21.4 per cent at the first of September. Orders for supplies and ordnance, amounting to $1,408,000,000, constituted 17.8 per cent of the Oct. 1 total, as against $450,000,000, or 20.1 per cent of the total orders, on Sept. 1.

Comprising 33.1 per cent of all contracts let, the Middle Atlantic region's share totaled $2,349,000,000 up to Oct. 1; this contrasts with a percentage of 30.8 per cent on Sept. 1. New England's share of 18.3 per cent amounted to $1,298,000,000 a relative drop from its percentage of 21.7 per cent obtaining on Sept. 1. Only two other areas—the South Atlantic and the Pacific—have been awarded contracts aggregating more than $1,000,000,000.

Pennsylvania Active

Other states receiving sizable shares of the contract money for the period since June 13 are Pennsylvania with $611,000,000, Washington with $368,000,000, Michigan with $326,000,000, and Illinois with $180,000,000.

Ranking fifth among regions, the East North Central region, the country's most important manufacing area, has not yet been enabled to assume its proportionate share of the defense procurement program. However, it ranked first on Oct. 1 in ordnance and supply orders, having received 43.7 per cent of all awards in this category. If its share of all defense manufacturing were in proportion to the share of "normal" business it enjoyed in 1937, its percentage of total orders on Oct. 1 would have been stepped up from 11.7 to 32.9.

If the other regions were to share similarly, the Middle Atlantic's proportion would have to fall from 33.1 per cent to 27.4 per cent; that of the New England area from 18.3 per cent to 8.4 per cent; and that of the South Atlantic region from 16.2 per cent to 8.9 per cent.

An analysis of the orders received by the East North Central region shows that of the total of $832,000,000 as much as $615,000,000 represented orders for supplies and ordnance, and that only $61,000,000 was directly linked to the huge shipbuilding program. It is expected that as non-naval phases of the procurement program gain in momentum, the percentage of funds allocated in contracts to this industrial section, which comprises Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, will more nearly approach that which represents its "normal" manufacturing share.

Naval Awards Classified

A breakdown by The Conference Board of the more than $5,000,000,000 in awards for shipbuilding reveals that roughly $2,000,000,000 will be paid for shipyard labor and about the same amount for materials, exclusive of the amounts indirectly to be paid out by suppliers for necessary materials and labor. In this connection, shipbuilders are expected to use more steel-work and rolling-mill products than those of any other single commodity category. Foundry and machine-shop products will also be in heavy demand.

Slightly less than 70 per cent, or about $3,300,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000 total for ships, has been placed with private yards, according to the study.

In airplane orders, the Pacific Coast States continued in the lead, but their share of the total was reduced during September to 47.2 per cent from 81.5 per cent. The Middle Atlantic region's share gained substantially because of large awards to New York State producers (20.9 per cent of the total). Airplane orders have also been awarded to firms in the South Atlantic, West North Central and East North Central regions.

'Moderate' Rise In Food Prices Expected in '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumers were advised by the Agriculture Department to expect a "moderate" increase in food costs during 1941.

Products most likely to increase, it said, are those consumed almost entirely in the American market—meats, dairy and poultry products, some fruits and vegetables.

The department said there were a number of economic and political factors operating to boost prices of things consumers require, both agricultural and industrial.

It listed those factors as: Improved consumer demand as a result of the defense spending program; prospects for increased government purchases of food and clothing for the armed forces; and indications that 1941 crop production may be smaller than in 1940.

The military training program was seen as price stimulating inasmuch as the per capita consumption of food in the armed forces was said to be about 40 per cent greater than in civilian life.

The department predicted that prices of those farm commodities largely dependent on world markets—such as cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, some fats and oils—probably would not be very different in 1941 from 1940, because the war had closed important European markets.

The department said the 1941 trend of farm income would be upward like that of farm prices, since farm production is expected to be about the same or slightly smaller than in 1940.

Farmers were advised, however, to expect an increase in production costs. The department said large requirements of steel and other materials for the defense program were expected to cause prices of farm machinery to go up. Likewise, the selective service program was expected to reduce the rural labor supply, resulting in higher farm wages.

1939-40 Wheat Flour Export Period Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department extended the time for actual exportation of wheat flour sold under the 1939-40 wheat flour export program, from October 31 to December 31.

The department said that approximately 195,000 barrels sold under the export program remained to be exported largely because war conditions had disrupted shipping schedules.

Elected

Norvin H. Green

Elected to the Executive and Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the International Business Machines Corp. Mr. Green takes the place of the late Oscar L. Gubelman.

Pittsburgh Firm To Buy Manganese Ore in New Mexico

ROSWELL, N. M. (AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez said Newalpitt Corp., of Pittsburgh had signed a contract with the metal reserves division of the RFC for the purchase of 180,000 tons of New Mexico manganese.

Senator Chavez said he was advised of the sale by E. A. Kerschbaumer, General Manager of the Pittsburgh firm, and that Deming, N. M., had been selected as the site for stock pile reserves.

The operations call for the erection of two reduction plants, in southern New Mexico, one at Deming and one 13 miles south of Hillsboro, and the employment of at least 2,500 persons, Senator Chavez added.

Western senators have advocated the development of manganese deposits in connection with the national defense program. Manganese is used in hardening steel.

"This means an expenditure by the Federal Government of $7,000,000 in New Mexico, Senator Chavez said.

U. S. Steel Net Is at Rate $12 Share Annually

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting the most profitable third quarter since 1929, the United States Steel Corporation ordered another $1 payment to common stockholders as its mills neared capacity operation to meet the war-stimulated demand for metals.

Irving S. Olds, the youthful-looking chairman of the nation's leading steel producer, said he believed there would be plenty of steel to cover all foreseeable needs, despite the present rush to get deliveries before the defense program makes a larger demand upon mill capacity.

Except possibly for some specialized steels, he added, it appeared the industry would be able to handle Government orders without adopting stringent rationing methods for its usual customers in the civilian and export markets.

United States Steel, Mr. Olds said, was "comfortably" supplied with raw materials, including tin and manganese, for the war-time production drive.

The $1 dividend declared by directors brought total payments to junior shareholders this year to $3 a share.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, the corporation earned $33,103,067 after all charges including taxes, equal to $3.07 a share on the common, compared with $10,420,445, or 47 cents a share, in the third quarter last year.

Third quarter earnings were the best since the corporation reported $36,173,682 in the second quarter of 1937, which was equal to $3.43 a common share. In the June quarter of this year earnings amounted to $19,201,008, equal to $1.48 a share.

Nine months' earnings to Sept. 30 amounted to $69,418,070, equal to $5.80 a common share, and compared with $12,390,756 in the first nine months of 1939, equal to $3.44 on the 7 per cent preferred.

Shipments in the third quarter were at the rate of 85.2 of capacity, compared with 54.6 in the 1939 period. In the nine months shipments were 71.9 of capacity, against 51.1 in 1939.

The corporation's report showed total tax payments in the third quarter amounted to $30,610,901.

Today's dividend is payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 20. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred was declared, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 1.

U. S. Grain Export Trade at Lowest Level in Years

CHICAGO (AP)—World grain export business has fallen off to the lowest level in years as a result of the European war, according to the compilation of Broomhall, British grain trade authority.

Wheat shipments the past week totaled 2,354,000, exclusive of Australia, compared with 4,173,000 the previous week and 7,326,000 a year ago. Corn shipments amounted to only 1,634,000 bushels compared with more than 2,000,000 the previous week and a year ago. No oats clearances were reported.

North America accounted for almost 2,000,000 bushels of total wheat exports. Grain men said this means Canada did the bulk of the world's business.

Since last July 1 world wheat and flour shipments have totaled 93,285,000 bushels compared with 149,984,000 the corresponding 1939 period.

Exporters reported the United Kingdom late last week took a cargo of Canadian wheat for first half of December through February shipment either from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Kansas City reports said a few small lots of loan wheat in Kansas were redeemed by growers the past week but the volume was not important.

Domestic visible supply of corn increased 3,236,000 bushels last week to 51,336,000 compared with 24,524,000 a year ago.

New Cotton Cord Seen Raising Tire Usefulness; Reply to Rayon Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS—The National Cotton Council announces a new cotton tire cord with "300 per cent longer flexing life than the best conventional cord of the same gauze size" as cotton's answer to the challenge of rayon in the heavy-duty truck and bus tire field.

In addition to its flexing properties the new cord has a 35 per cent higher breaking strength than the best conventional cord and very low sensitivity to both heat and moisture, according to laboratory findings which have been confirmed by indoor tire tests, plus actual road tests conducted in collaboration with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Process Available

An agency of the council whose object is to promote the use of cotton, The Cotton Research Foundation, announced that through patent rights the new cord-making processes will be made available to the whole tire industry. Revenues gained from royalties will be used to defray further research expense.

"This is the raw cotton industry's reply," said President Oscar Johnston of the council, "to the efforts being made to force synthetic fibers into the truck and bus tire market. The 60,000,000 tires produced in this country each year constitute the second largest use for the American cotton crop and one which must be defended to the fullest extent. It is, therefore, with particular pride that we announce this achievement of the council's research program."

The new procedures are the result of three years of intensive study conducted by Dr. R. F. Nickerson at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh under the auspices of the National Cotton Council and its research affiliate.

Very Durable

"In the new cotton cord," the council said, "the high-polymer or long-chain nature of the basic cellulose molecules is unimpaired and it is able to withstand the extreme heat and shocks of heavy-duty usage. The unaltered long-chain cellulose molecules prevent the plastic flow effects which result in tire growth and also lessen the danger from cord brittleness when the tire becomes hot and dehydrated.

"The cost of processing cotton by the new method will probably be law and it is expected that tires made from it will compare favorably in price with present cotton tires."

Increased Taxes Seen One Reason for Market Lag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the reasons why stock prices are failing to keep pace with the rising rate of general business activity is increased corporation taxes, according to the current issue of The Financial World.

"Aggregate corporate earnings are rising," the publication states, "but the rate of increase is being materially hampered by the more swiftly rising burden of taxation. This is a situation that is being reflected in some of the interim earnings reports now coming to hand. For instance, Johns-Manville had sales of $16.4 million in the July-September quarter vs. $14.4 million a year ago. Yet—because of a 136 per cent increase in taxes—net earnings rose only $173,000, equivalent to $1.80 per share vs. $1.58 for the same 1939 quarter.

"A perhaps extreme case is found in duPont's figures for the period. Although sales were up sharply, indicated earnings from the company's own operations (and excluding General Motors dividends) amounted to only 84 cents a share as against $1.24 a share for the third 1939 quarter."

Parker Rust-Proof Co. Net

DETROIT (AP) — Parker Rust-Proof Co., makers of chemicals, reported net profits for the 3 months ended Sept. 30 of $109,924 after provision for excess profits taxes for the first 9 months of 1940, equal to 26 cents a common share after preferred dividend requirements. This compared with $211,155, or 49 cents on common, in the similar 1939 period.

EXECUTIVE

of proven ability, now employed directing an advertising budget of $150,000 and sales of $2,500,000 yearly; creating basic ideas and following thru on production for billboard, newspaper and radio. Extensive market, consumer research and merchandising experience, desires to locate anywhere. Now located in New England. American, married, 40 years of age. Please give fullest details possible. Address Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LOANS
for
PREPAREDNESS

MANY New England manufacturers are planning to step up production to meet the vital needs of the hour. They may require plant additions, alterations, or installation of new machinery, as well as loans for operating requirements. Such manufacturers are making sure that their banking connections are adequate and responsive to their requirements.

Within recent weeks, Shawmut Bank loans have helped speed operations on government orders for such diversified products as shoes, blankets, cloth for uniforms, gas masks, machine tools, engine and propeller parts, radios and radio equipment, compasses, gun parts, ammunition, etc.

To assure maximum credit assistance to New England business concerns, the Shawmut Bank is maintaining the closest possible contact with industrial preparedness developments. Speed is important, and this bank is geared to act promptly on inquiries from any sound New England business.

This bank has *always* been able and willing to meet the credit needs of its customers, regardless of general business conditions and, on its record through more than one hundred years of service to New England, the Shawmut Bank invites *your* inquiry.

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UNUSUAL PROTECTION — CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER 13% OF DEPOSITS RESOURCES OVER $225,000,000

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 586,065
1940 volume to date 166,293,430
1939 volume to date 233,376,898

Market Again Advances, Led By Aircrafts

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—With aircrafts in the vanguard and steels supporting, the whole stock market moved forward by fractions today.

At their best, toward the final hour, leaders showed gains of one to two points. Transactions were at a rate approximating 700,000 shares.

Included in the advancing list were Douglas, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Harvester, Caterpillar, Western Union, Kennecott, Santa Fe, New York Central, Great Northern preferred and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Corporate bonds followed shares to higher ground. Commodities were uneven in a narrow range. The London market was fairly firm.

Traders considered the likelihood the market might be affected by President Roosevelt's announcement tonight of "a major step" to increase aid for Great Britain.

Chief gainers in the curb included Allied Products, A. M. Castle, Insurance Co. of North America, Mead Johnson, United Chemical and Aluminum of America.

Rail Bonds Higher

Rail loans paced a slow advance in the bond market today.

Near the final hour some trading favorites held gains of a point or more. Turnover was comparatively small.

In the higher group were Illinois 4¾s, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s of '55, Reading-Jersey Central 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Italian and Japanese bonds turned soft in the late trading, showing losses of fractions to around a point. Belgian 6s broke about 6 points under small offerings.

U. S. Governments showed modest gains.

Du Pont Net Income For 9 Months Shows Increase Over 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. covering the nine months to Sept. 30 showed net income of $67,928,497, compared with $62,798,244 in the first nine months of 1939, both after charges and taxes.

As previously reported, these earnings were equal to $5.80 a share in the 1940 period, against $5.19 last year, after provision for dividends on the preferred stock.

For the September quarter net income of $21,074,802 was equal to $1.74 a share, compared with $22,926,709, or $1.91 a year ago. Taxes in this quarter amounted to $16,030,000, against $3,520,000 last year.

The company's statement said $30,400,000 was set aside for taxes for the nine month period. This was greater by $16,400,000 than would have been required under the revenue act of 1939, it said, adding that $4,000,000 provided for "unforeseen contingencies" in the second quarter of the year was used as part of this tax provision.

In the first nine months of 1939 the company's tax bill was $9,340,000.

Security Prices Steady in London

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Trade expanded in the securities market after a slow opening today. Prices held steady.

The "city" was apparently heartened by failure of selling pressure to result from extension of the war zone to Greece and the possibility of a Balkan flare-up.

British Government bonds closed generally ⅛ point higher. Japanese loans declined about one point while Brazilians moved higher.

Industrials, particularly heavy manufacturing stocks, were firm. Domestic rails shifted a few pence either way. Coppers ended with several small declines but Kaffirs steadied after wavering at the start.

Wheat Fluctuates Unevenly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wheat prices moved up and down in an uneasy trade today without definite direction although closing figures showed fractional losses. At one stage the market was ½-⅝ cent above yesterday's close.

Corn slumped more than 2 cents a bushel, reflecting weakness of the spot market and increased offerings of new crop grain. This tended to weaken wheat as well as other grains but irregular price fluctuations in the wheat pit were attributed largely to trade uncertainty regarding domestic and international affairs and disappointment about failure of consuming demand to improve as a result of the recent price downturn.

Penna. Central Airlines Orders Transport Planes

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Pennsylvania Central Airlines announced it had ordered 11 Douglas DC-3, 21-passenger transport planes from the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, Calif. Delivery will begin in March.

The New Ships will supplement a fleet of 13 Douglas planes now operating on PCA's major routes.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53¾	53⅜	53¾	— ⅜
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	49½	49⅜	49½	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	⅜	⅜	Oct 29
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	18	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¾
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	20¼	20	20	+1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (¾e)	40	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	170	168¼	170	+1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Oct 29
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	72⅛	72	72	+1¾
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	14	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	45⅜	43	45⅜	+2⅞
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	23	61	60¼	60½	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	15	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	2	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	Oct 29
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	94¾	94	94	— ¾
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
62¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	11	62½	61	61½	+ ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	20⅛	20½	20½	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	111	111	111	Oct 24
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120½	120⅛	120½	Oct 28
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 26
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 29
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 29
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	9	36⅞	35¼	36⅞	+1⅜
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	11	30	30	30	
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
37⅜	18⅜	Am Ice	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 25
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
82	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	21	83½	81½	83½	+2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	29	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	10	53⅝	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	4	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	88	15¼	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1½g)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	10	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	Oct 29
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	18	27⅞	27	27⅜	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 24
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	164⅞	164½	164½	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	Oct 29
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	72⅞	72¼	72¾	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	Oct 29
53¾	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	123	10	9¼	10	+ ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	
12	6	Am Woolen	3	9	8⅞	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	50½	50	50	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc & S	14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
48½	35	Am Z pr pf(5k)	1	50	50	50	+1½
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	51	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	2	32	32	32	Oct 26
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16	16	16	Oct 29
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	11½	11	11½	Oct 23
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	108	108	108	Oct 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	17	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	50	49½	50	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 29
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 28
85	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	25	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	51½	50⅞	51½	+ ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 28
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	16	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	Oct 29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 29
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	10	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 29
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	23	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	Oct 24
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1⅛e)	4	10	10	10	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	27	10	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 29
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Oct 29
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 29
36⅜	24⅛	Bendix Av(1¾e)	17	32	31½	31½	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	53⅛	53	53⅛	Oct 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Oct 23
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	98	85⅞	84	85¾	+1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124¾	124	124¾	+ ⅞
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	8	9½	9½	9½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	Oct 29
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	38	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ½
31⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B(1⅛e)	12	31½	31	31	— ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Oct 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	13	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	9	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (⅛e)	21	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
24⅜	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	64	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45	45	45	
9	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	4	4	4	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	41	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Oct 29
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	29	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	34	7½	7	7	
34⅞	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	5	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 29
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5	5	5	Oct 29
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅛	19	19	Oct 29
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	*2	12	11¾	12	+ ½
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	*1	19	19	19	— ⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	6	13	13	13	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	Oct 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ½
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	13	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	6	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	56	56	56	Oct 29
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	47½	46	47⅝	+1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	12	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	10	7	7	7	— ⅛
26⅛	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 29
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 29
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	32¼	31	32	+ ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21¾	21½	21¾	Oct 29
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22½	Oct 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	6	20	19¼	20	+1
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	40	42⅜	41½	42¼	+ ¾
97½	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	+1
4⅛	2½	Ches Corp	2	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 29
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	11	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
39	23¼	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	57	83⅜	82	83	+1¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	7	9	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 26
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	37½	37	37	— ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	5	35	33	34	Oct 23
41⅛	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	13	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	32	31¾	31¾	Oct 29
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	6	107	107	107	Oct 29
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅝)	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Oct 28
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	7	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	6	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	73	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	84	84	84	+1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	78	78	78	Oct 29
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	37	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	28	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	60	1½	1⅜	1½	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	58⅜	58	58⅛	+1⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	14	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
1	⅛	Conde Nast	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 25
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
139¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 25
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 24
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	51	26¼	26	26⅛	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106½	106½	Oct 28
1⅛	1½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 25
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Oct 29
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 25
105¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Oct 28
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	6	8	8	8	— ¼
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82	82	82	—1½
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	14	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅜	Cont Di F (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	42	18½	18¼	18⅜	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	15	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	58¾	58½	58¾	Oct 29
65½	43	Corn Prods (3)	13	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	Oct 19
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	31	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
24¼	13	Crane Co	24	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
79¼	38⅜	Crosley Corp	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	Oct 29
38⅞	18¾	Crown Cork & S	15	26½	25½	26½	+1¼
43¾	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Oct 21
21⅛	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	17	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

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British Raise Steel Output To Near Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Despite German bombings and interruptions due to air raid precautions, steel output of the British Isles has increased to near peak production, according to the magazine Steel.

While raw materials and some semi-finished materials are no longer available from the Scandinavian countries, France, Belgium and other Nazi-occupied territory, the flow of materials from Northern Africa, British Dominions and the United States continues uninterrupted, Steel's European correspondent says.

Principal inconvenience due to changed source of imports are higher prices of ore and scrap, the report continues. It is pointed out, however, that despite higher prices and relocation of sources, the British steel industry is almost totally unaffected by the current war conditions. No air raid damage to steel making facilities has been reported.

The iron ore situation itself was overcome largely by the measures that had been taken to increase domestic production. Taking as a reference the year 1937, which was a year of high production, some 20,000,000 tons of iron ore was consumed for a pig iron output of 8,500,000 tons. Of the ore consumed, about 14,000,000 tons was of domestic extraction and just over 6,000,000 tons were imported.

The actual output of ore in Britain in that year was 14,215,000 tons and imports amounted to just under 7,000,000 tons. Of these imports 2,860,000 tons came from countries now completely under German control; 2,165,500 tons from French North Africa; 1,115,000 tons from Spain and Spanish North Africa, and about 809,000 tons from other sources which still are available.

Offsetting the lost sources of ore, Britain is importing from North Africa, Spain and other free sources and is concentrating on domestic mines, even to the extent of reopening mines long idle.

In general, Great Britain's steel position is quite favorable, even to the point of building reserves above current needs, the magazine states.

Continued Gains Seen in Advertising

Advertising gains are expected to continue during the next few months despite the uncertainties resulting from the war and the domestic politico-economic situation, according to a forecast by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Advertising expenditures generally follow trade conditions fairly closely, expanding as business activity rises and decreasing as the pace of business eases," states the forecast. "This pattern may not be followed exactly during the months immediately ahead because of the tendency on the part of many advertising executives to hesitate in setting up their full advertising budgets during a period of uncertainties such as the present.

"However, most indications point to an increase in industrial and general business activity.

"Thus far, 1940 has brought only moderate gains in most divisions of advertising. Although the greatest progress has been shown by radio, gains have been recorded by newspapers, magazines and outdoor advertising. The combined index of general advertising activity for the first eight months was a little less than 3 per cent above that of the corresponding 1939 interval. The probability is that these gains will be extended during the next few months," Poor's concludes.

Chain Store Sales Gain in 9 Months

Sales of chain store companies in September showed the percentage changes from the corresponding period last year about equally divided, according to a compilation made by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. of Boston and New York.

Based on data obtained from Standard Statistics Co., Inc., 17 companies showed percentage increases in September over a year ago, while 16 companies revealed percentage declines. For the first nine months of 1940, all but one of the 33 companies reporting showed gains over the corresponding 1939 period.

Dollar sales of the 33 companies together with percentage changes from the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

	Dollar Sales September, 1940	Per Cent Change September	9 Mos.
Union Premier Food Stores	$2,282,734*	+18.1*	+25.8*
Rose's 5, 10 & 25-Cent Stores	530,023	+ 7.4	+12.7
National Tea Company	4,741,381	+ 6.5*	+10.0*
Consolidated Retail Stores	970,327	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	1,923,160	+ 4.8	+ 4.2
Sears Roebuck & Company	65,650,020	+ 4.6	+11.3†
S. H. Kress & Co.	6,838,863	+ 3.7	+ 4.3
G. C. Murphy Company	3,922,609	+ 3.5	+13.0
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,161,359	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Spiegel, Inc.	4,435,961	+ 2.8	+ 4.8
Montgomery, Ward & Co.	45,971,673	+ 2.7	+ 8.9†
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.	2,371,454	+ 1.6	+ 4.8
Kroger Grocery & Baking Company	20,113,276*	+ 1.6*	+ 6.6*
Walgreen Company	6,126,273	+ 1.6	+ 5.8
McCrory Stores Corporation	3,377,044	+ 0.7	+ 6.5
W. T. Grant Company	8,276,344	+ 0.5	+ 5.7
Schiff Company	1,074,541	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
Crown Drug Company	666,588	— 0.1	+ 5.0†
Lerner Stores Corporation	3,121,345	— 0.4	+ 4.6†
Western Auto Supply Company	3,929,000	— 1.3	+16.9
J. J. Newberrr Company	4,340,110	— 2.0	+ 5.0
F. W. Woolworth Company	23,196,840	— 2.4	+ 4.5
M. H. Fishman Company, Inc.	369,835	— 4.0	— 2.9
H. L. Green Company, Inc.	3,536,127	— 4.5	+ 2.6†
S. S. Kresge Company	11,621,484	— 4.7	+ 3.0
J. C. Penney Company	24,790,528	— 5.2	+ 7.4
Bond Stores, Inc.	2,521,786	— 5.4	+31.7
McClellan Stores Company	1,768,529	— 6.1	+ 2.8†
Interstate Department Stores	1,967,828	— 6.2	+ 2.4†
Melville Shoe Corporation	3,924,918	— 7.3	— 5.4
Neisner Brothers, Inc.	1,468,024	— 7.5	— 0.2
Safeway Stores, Inc.	30,626,217*	— 7.7*	— 3.2*
Sterchi Brothers Stores, Inc.	525,113	— 8.4	+ 2.2

*Nearest comparable period; company does not report by months. †Sales since Jan. 31. ‡Sales since Sept. 30.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 41	103.8	103.8	103.8
2 4¼s 52-47	120.31	120.31	120.31
1 2½s 53-49	106.24	106.24	106.24
1 3s-55-61	111.22	111.22	111.22
1 2½s 56-54 reg	103.30	103.30	103.30
2 2½s 60-55	109.1	109.1	109.1
2 2½s 65-60	108	108	108

New York City Bond

31 3s-80	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Alb P W 6s 46 ww	52	52	52
17 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94	93¾	94
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79¾	79	79⅝
60 Alleghany 5s 50st	53¾	52	53½
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
16 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Allis Chalms cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50½	50½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	105	105	105
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 AnacondaCop 4½s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 AngCNltra deb 67	30½	20¾	30½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105½	105½
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	87⅝	87	87
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	100½	100½	100½
10 At&Cha AL 5s 44	99¾	99¼	99¼
3 Atlan Ref 5s 57	65½	65	65⅞
2 ACLine 4½s 64	53	53	53
1 ACLine 5s 45	70¼	70¼	70¼
24 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105½	105¾
9 B&O 95 st A	35¾	35½	35¾
21 B&O 95 st C	40¾	38⅞	40¼
1 B&O 2000 st D	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
9 B&O 96 st F	35¾	35¼	35¼
14 B&O cv 60 st	14½	14½	14½
4 B&O 4s 48	71	70½	71
1 B&OCtlEqNWV 4s 51st	59	59	59
5 B&OTC 4s 59	55	54½	55
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106⅜	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 BlawKnox 3½s 50	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	69½	69	69½
6 Bost&Me 4½s 70	18	17¾	18
3 BklyUnGas 6s 47	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 BklyUnGas 5s 45	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '69 Oct	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92½	92½	92½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Can Pac 5s '54	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	71¼	71¼	71¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	64½	63½	64½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	52	51¼	52
3 CanSou 5s 62	89½	89	89
3 Caro C&O 5s '65	103½	103½	103½
60 Celotex Eng 4s '61	51½	51	51½
22 Cen Pac 5s '60	42¾	41¾	42¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	85	84¾	85
3 ChamponP&F4½s '50	108⅜	105⅝	105⅝
1 ChampPC(38)4¾s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
16 C&O 3½s '96D	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101¾	101½	101½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	107	107	107
1 CB& 4½s '77	74½	74	74
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 CB&Q 4s III '49	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Chic G Westest 4s '59	26	26	26
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	7	7	7
16 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¼	4¾
12 CMSP&P a) 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	29½	29½	29½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29½	29½	29½
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21 Chi&NW 4s'87 st	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1	1	1
6 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	57½	57½	57½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	106½	106⅜	106½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	101⅛	101	101
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
12 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¾	90½	90½
2 Childs Co 5½s'43	34½	34½	34½
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	55⅜	55	55⅜
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	85¾	85½	85⅝
5 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75½	75	75
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	68⅞	68½	68⅛
12 Col F&I 5s'70	80	79¾	79¾
28 Col & So 4½s'80	16½	16	16½
4 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104½	104½
1 Coml Mack Inc '69 ww	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	121¾	121	121¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Con Edis 3½s'48	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	103½	103½	103½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	74	74	74
8 Consum Pow 3½s'67	110	109¼	109¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	109	108¾	108¾
1 Crown Cork 4s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	20¾	20¼	20½
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	21¾	21½	21¾
7 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63	62⅝	62⅞
1 D&RG 4s '36	73¾	73¾	73¾
25 D & R G West 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
3 D & R G W 5s Asd	1½	1½	1½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	6	6	6
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	97	96¾	96¾
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	102¾	102¼	102¼
98 Erie rig 5s '67	16½	16¼	16¾
67 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¼	16¼
31 Erie gen lien 4s'96	36	35⅞	36
7 Erie cv 4s '53 A	30½	30¼	30½
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Francis Sug 6s '58	39½	39½	39½
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103	103	103
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	89	88½	88⅞
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'5	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	100½	100½	100½
13 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	94	93½	93½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	93¾	93	93
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46G	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46H	98¾	98⅜	98¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84¾	84¾	84¾
18 Gulf M&N 5s '50	81	80½	81
2 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	86	86	86
10 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	36½	36½	36½
10 Gulf Mob & Nor 5s '69	111¼	111⅝	111⅝
12 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	61¼	61	61¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29¼	29¼
39 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	10⅞	10⅞
11 Hud Riv 3½s W0B	109¾	109¼	109¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	41	40¼	40¼
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	40⅜	40½	40⅜
98 Ill Cen 4s '66	37¼	45¾	37¼
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	43	43	43
14 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	41½	40⅝	41½
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	39	39	39
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	99¾	99½	99½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	95	94	95
28 Int-Gt Nor 5s '56B	6⅞	6½	6⅝
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	52½	52½	52½
4 Int Paper 6s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Int TT 4½s '52	22¼	21¾	22
4 Int T&T 5s '55	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
6 Jones&Lau St 4½s'61	103⅝	103½	103⅝
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	103	103	103
2 KopperaCo 4s 51	105	105	105
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	49	49	49
1 LacGas6s42B	50	49½	50
1 LacGas5½s 53	58½	58½	58½
1 LacGas 5s 42	93¼	93¼	93¼
12 LS & MS 3½s 27	90½	90⅜	90⅜
10 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg	87	86⅞	87
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	41	41	41
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25½	25½	25½
9 LehVal 4½s 2003	23¼	23	23
38 Leh Val 4s 2003	22¼	21⅞	22
2 Loews 3½s 46	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Longisl rfg 4s 49 st	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
5 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	84¾	84½	84½
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¾	95¾	95⅝
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 MaineCen 4½s 60	52	52	52
26 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	100½	100	100½
12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅞	105½	105⅝
7 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	53	52¾	52¾
1 MSP&SSM cv 4s '38	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11½	11¼	11¼
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	3½	3	3½
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	10	10	10
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21¼	20	21¼
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¼	16¾
31 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15½	15½	15½
85 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	15½	15⅝	15⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Mo Pac 5s '87 I	16¼	16	16
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '475	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
19 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
12 Mor & Essex 1½s '55	37	36¾	37
2 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
11 NashCha&StL 4s '78	66¾	66½	66½
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 N EngT&T 4½s'61 B	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 N Orl Term4s'53	65¼	65¼	65¼
18 NOTex&M 5½s'54	34½	34½	34½
3 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	34½	34½	34½
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63	62¾	63
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57¼	57¾
17 NYC cn 4s'98	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
11 NYC 3¾s'46	89¼	89	89¼
27 NYC cv 3½s'52	83⅛	83	83
7 NYC & HR 4s'42	97⅞	97½	97½
12 NYC&HR 3½s'97	85	84½	84½
2 NYCh&StL 6s'41	88	88	88
11 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70	70	70
29 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	58¾	58⅜	58¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	88	88	88
13 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109	109	109
6 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 NY LackaW 4½s'73	60	60	60
35 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17½	17½	17½
4 NYNH&H 4s'55	16½	16½	16½
2 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	107	106⅞	107
27 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Niagara Ch cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
19 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	13¼	13¼	13½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106	106	106
5 NorOhio 5s 45 unst	72½	72¼	72½
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	62¾	63
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s2047 D	55	54¼	54¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52½	52½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71⅞	72
6 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	70½	70½	70½
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43⅜
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	117	117	117
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81½	81⅜	81½
11 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¼	111¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
12 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	92¼	92⅛	92¼
3 Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pen Co&Det 4½s'77	104	104	104
1 Pen P&L 4½s'74	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	109½	109¼	109½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121¾	121¼	121¼
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105½	105½
17 Pen RR 4½s debs '70	93¼	93	93
8 Pen RR gen4¼s '81	101	100¾	101
1 Pen RR 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen RR s '48	113¾	113¼	113¾
38 Pen RR 3¾s'70	94¼	93⅝	94¼
33 Pen RR 3¼s'52	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117¼	117¼	117¾
14 Peoria & E 4s'40 st	50	49⅝	50
6 Peoria & E 4s'40 st ct	49½	49½	49½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	64¼	64	64¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
12 Phila Elec 2½s'71	110	109¾	110
1 Ph Read C&I2cv 6s'49	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¾	17¼	17¼
1 Phillips Pet 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 PCC&StLIr 4½s'52	101½	101½	101½
16 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75	75	75
12 Purity Bak 5s'43	104¼	104	104
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	63½	63½	63½
13 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	101½	101	101½
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 StLPub Svc5s'59	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 St L S F 4s'50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 St L S F 4½s'52 A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
19 St L SW 5s'52	14¾	14½	14¾
2 St L SW 1st 4s'89	67½	67½	67½
16 Seab A I cn 6s'45	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 Sea AL rfg 5s'59	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 Silesian-Am 7s '41	71	70	71
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	101½	101⅞
5 So Bell T & T 3s '79	106	106	106
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	106	106	106
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	38½	38¼	38½
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
56 So Pac 4½s '69	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
43 So Pac rgf 4s '55	59	57⅝	59
11 So Pac clt 4s '49	37¼	37	37¼
30 So Pac 3¾s '46	48¼	48	48¼
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44	44¼
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	75	74⅞	75
2 South Ry 6½s'56	81½	81¼	81¼
9 South Ry gen 6s'56	76¼	76¼	76¼
12 South Ry cn 5s '94	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 South Ry Grn 4s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	76	76	76
13 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104⅝	104½	104½
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105	105	105
1 Swift & Co 2¾s'50	105½	105¼	105½
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67	67	67
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
9 Third Ave 4s '60	57⅝	57	57
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113	113	113
5 Un Pac 3½s'80	104	104	104
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	89	88½	88½
4 US Steel 2.55s '54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s '44	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
3 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	4¼	4¼	4¼
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43½	43¼	43¼
1 Wabash 4s '54	29	29	29
2 Wabash 4½s '78 C	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Walwrth 4s '55	78½	77¾	78½
5 Warner Bros 6s '48	86	86	86
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Westch Lt 4s '50	126¾	126¾	126¾
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
14 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	94½	94½	94½
22 Westn Md 4s '52	89¾	89½	89½
9 Western Un 5s '51	74¾	74½	74¾
20 Western Un 5s '60	74⅞	74	74⅞
1 Western Un 4½s'50	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104 9-32	104 9-32	
11 Young ST cv 4s '48	104½	104⅜	104⅝
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	9	9	9
15 Argentina 4s '72 Feb	57⅞	56½	57¾

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	58½	57¼	58⅛
13 Argentine 4½s '48	77	76¾	77
10 Argentine 4½s '71	65½	65	65½
3 Australia 4s '55	49¼	49¼	49¼
29 Australia 5s '57	48¼	48	48⅛
3 Australia 4½s '56	45	45	45
8 Belgium 6 55	35½	35⅜	35½
1 BerlinCity 6s 58	26	26	26
10 Brazil 8s 41	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
13 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11⅞

Willkie Insists Roosevelt Delayed Defense

Continued from Page 1

endangered, but democracy itself may be lost."

Throughout the past 24 hours—equivalent to about one week to the correspondents on the train—Mr. Willkie has devoted, in part or in full, every speech to dealing with the defense deficiencies of the New Deal leadership. In Huntington and Charleston, W. Va., yesterday and last night and at Clarksburg today, he dealt at length with the defense issue, weaving through it all the thread of his anti-third term argument, and used all of his question-an-answer radio program last night to one question and one answer—defense.

In his broadcast, the Republican presidential candidate contended that the New Deal "offered a remarkable excuse" in trying to escape responsibility for its defense failures.

"It claims," he said, "that public sentiment would not have supported a defense program prior to the invasion of the low countries, that alibi is not a valid alibi for failure. It is the kind of alibi that got all the European Democracies into trouble."

Mr. Willkie also touched briefly on Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's broadcast which he heard before he himself went on the air. He pledged that the ablest men in the country would be appointed to the American diplomatic posts and asserted that today of four of the world's most critical capitals, only one today has its American ambassador on the job, that being Moscow. He said the others were engaging, contrary to the best standards of diplomacy, in the politcal campaign.

Other points in Mr. Willkie's laggard defense charges were:

1. Illustration of the New Deal's failure to modernize the machinery of an arsenal much of of which was 40 years old:

Mr. Willkie pointed to the testimony brought out in Congress last year that 80 per cent of the machinery was of World War or pre-World War construction.

Cut Money for Arsenals

"But," he said, "after the war broke out, the President cut the Army's request for money to rehabilitate the arsenals that his neglect had impaired. Since then, Congress has had to appropriate money for their rehabilitation. Yet he tries to blame Republicans for a condition of affairs that he prevented the Army from rectifying."

2. Illustration of the New Deal's failure to provide adequate equipment for the Army:

Mr. Willkie quoted General MacArthur and General Craig as warning the American Army as an "unfinished and an unassembled machine, some of its parts not in existence."

"But, he said, "with these warnings and against the background of world events—and with his inside knowledge—the third-term candidate went before Congress in 1937 and asked for increased national defense appropriations of how much of an increase? Half a billion? Oh, no, he asked for less than $100,000,000.

"At the same time he asked for $1,500,000,000 for relief and unemployment for men who would have been glad to help build our defense program at a decent wage."

Indifferent to Air Defense

3. Illustration of the New Deal's failure to prepare for the construction of airplanes.

Mr. Willkie observed that the Secretary of War, Harry A. Woodring, warned in 1937 that because aircraft building takes considerable time, the Nation's peacetime strength should closely aproach its requirements in war.

"But," he said, "immediately after that Mr. Roosevelt went before Congress in 1938, with that background, and asked for—how much of an increase? Something big, surely. Something that would cause the opposition to raise the roof: Oh, No! He asked for an extra $50,000,000."

4. Illustration of the New Deal's failure to heed the War Department's warning of the need for urgent armament equipment:

Mr. Willkie observed that the War Department stated in 1939, after Hitler had dismembered Czechoslovakia and started his campaign for Danzig and the Polish Corridor, that the Army "is probably less than 25 per cent ready for immediate action."

"But," he said, "in his budget message of Jan. 3, four months after the outbreak of the European war, and with that background, the President proposed expenditures for national defense that were an increase of a quarter of a billion more than was spent in the fiscal year 1940."

Overrode Expert Opinion

Then the Republican nominee quoted Mr. Roosevelt's words: "This is an increase, of course, over the current year, though it is far less than many experts on national defense think should be spent, though it is in my judgment a sufficient amount for the coming year."

"So," Mr. Willkie added, "the President overruled the experts. Actually, it was necessary for Congress to provide in appropriations and contract authorizations over $10,000,000,000 more than the President asked for in January. Thus when he asked for a quarter of a billion dollars more, he was only one-fortieth right."

5. Illustration of the New Deal's failure to press defense even after the invasion of Holland and Belgium:

"Even after the whole country had been aroused to the dangers that confronted us," Mr. Willkie declared, "the third-term candidate delayed. As late as last June, he told Congress that it might as well go home since there was nothing more for it to do.

"But since that time, Congress has passed the military conscription bill, the two-ocean navy bill, the bill to provide the necessary amortization of emergency plants built for national defense, and three additional defense appropriation bills totaling $7,000,000,000 and contract authorizations."

Armor Plate Neglect

6—Illustration of the New Deal's failure to forsee the need of putting the Charleston Armor Plate Factory into repair.

Mr. Willkie observed that armor plate is vital to the whole naval building program, that the President, in the face of warnings, allowed the Charleston Plant to stand idle, out of repair and to become useless for urgent production. He said that it was not until late in October of 1939 after the outbreak of the war, that a contract was entered into to put this plant in working order.

The result? Mr. Willkie quotes the Secretary of the Navy who wrote on Oct. 2:

"The armor capacity will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the building program on the dates desired.'"

Speaks to Democrats

Addressing himself particularly to Democrats at his early morning stop at Clarksburg, W. Va., Mr. Willkie quoted President Roosevelt's words from his 1932 campaign when he said, "The fate of America cannot depend upon any one man."

The Republican nominee, emphasizing his own long membership in the Democratic Party, described himself as today fighting to preserve the real principles of that party and emphasized that Democratic leaders throughout American history have opposed a third term as dangerous to democracy.

"The principles of democracy," he said, "should not be abandoned for one man, and the pages of history will show you that when one man rules for a long period he has always carried his country down the road to war.

"We do not want to adopt the doctrine of a permanent ruler in the United States. Under such a rule the liberties of Americans are lost."

Heading into the climactic stages of the campaign, Mr. Willkie is increasingly light-hearted and buoyant in his oratory and he announced that he intends to keep at it to the last hour before the election.

Roosevelt's Hartford Speech

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's address here today:

This is a very good omen. If you will remember, four years ago I was on this spot and it was a rainy day. And you remember what Connecticut did the next week.

You know, I was saying to your Senator that where I live, on the back of my farm I can look into Connecticut. I know almost every road and every community in this State and so I have always thought of you in this State as my neighbors.

I want to say just two very simple things: First of all, this is the great insurance center of the United States and there are people in every single one of the 48 States who hold policies in your insurance companies. It makes me very sad to know, in view of history and present facts, that there are many executives of insurance companies who are trying to spread fear—not just here in Hartford, not just in Connecticut, but among the policy holders in every part of the Union.

Let me go back: In 1932, the insurance companies — and I have been in the surety business, so I know—if you had tried to liquidate them for the benefit of the policy holders, they would have come out in the red. Why? Because the assets which they carried on the farms and other properties throughout this country were down at values so low that they could not have got their money back. What did we do? You know!

It was just like that with the banks. The banks folded up in this country before I took office. Where are they today?

Therefore I say that on the part of these men who are trying to instill fear in the policy holders throughout the United States, it is the most distardly and the most unpatriotic action of any Americans I know of.

Of course it is only part and parcel of an election or campaign, but you and I know that those things, those false statements, leave scars and what I am working for is the unity of the Americas, especially the unity of American people in this great program of defense. And I want to take off my hat to the State of Connecticut because of the splendid co-operative effort that all the workers of this State in hundreds and hundreds of factories are making. The result of that effort is to make the United States strong enough in order to defend itself from attack from the outside.

And you know, too, that we aim to defend only against an attack from the outside.

Almost every year that has passed, sometimes every few minutes, some responsibility has fallen on me to avoid entangling alliances or entangling actions that might lead this country into war. I notice that for seven and one-half years, nearly eight, the United States not only has remained at peace, not only has kept free from any entanglements, but the United States today is at peace and is going to remain at peace.

And so I am glad that we have had this day with a drizzle because it is a great omen of what is going to happen next Tuesday.

Visit Recalls Ride of 1936

President Roosevelt's present tour of Connecticut and Massachusetts recalls vividly the 1936 Roosevelt campaign trip into these States and Rhode Island.

It was on that trip that the Massachusetts Democratic leaders staged the much-discussed 60-mile-an-hour race from the Rhode Island line, through southeastern Massachusetts to Boston.

At that time the entire motorcade was endangered by leading politicians jockeying for positions at high speeds.

Such tactics undoubtedly influenced the United States Secret Service officials this year to overrule local plans to have the President travel from Springfield to Boston today via an automobile motorcade similar to that in which Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, toured the Bay State nearly three weeks ago. The Willkie trip was a sharp contrast to the 1936 Democratic ride.

Despite Democratic claims to the contrary, President Roosevelt's present one-day New England trip was obviously scheduled to offset the effect of Mr. Willkie's four-day election drive in this territory.

Not to Visit Rhode Island

Unlike Mr. Willkie, however, the President is not scheduled to campaign in Rhode Island, where Mr. Willkie spent one day.

The President's trip is carrying him into a region which is far more disputable ground than it was four years ago when he carried four of the six New England States. The only two he missed were Vermont and Maine, the only States in the nation to give their electoral votes to Alf M. Landon, the Republican nominee.

The four States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire are all considered very close at the moment, while Vermont and Maine are expected once more to go Republican by good sized margins.

Since Mr. Willkie's visit here, it is obvious that he has gained strength, particularly in areas which four years ago went heavily Democratic. A survey of the State made late last week showed Mr. Willkie holding a slight lead in Massachusetts at that time. Observers are watching closely to determine whether Mr. Roosevelt's persuasive and engaging personality will now eliminate that advantage.

This year the President is not riding into the unpleasant Massachusetts situation that he did four years ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUY, for side-line, direct selling; Memorandum Bookmark Clip, washable, erasable; attractive display. Liberal profit. Free information, 15c sample. P. O. Box 65, Colorado Springs, Colo.

INCREASE INCOME—Show friends lovely handkerchiefs; easy sales, steady repeats; experience unnecessary; make excellent Birthday and Christmas gifts; liberal percentage; no-risk offer; exclusive opportunity. SCHMID CO., 112 Kingston, New York.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

CASH FOR SPARE TIME. Selling costume jewelry, unusual gift items, lingerie. Nylon, hosiery; popular prices. Large commissions. Livingston, 261 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 291 Commonwealth Ave.—$47.50; beautiful 2-room apartment, bath and kitchenette. Call Asp. 3115.

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf. 2221.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 15 minutes to Park St., on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon. Lon. 3299.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE, courteous service; mail $2.50; telephone, desk, private office; excellent transit facilities. H. MATZ & CO., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA 4-8004.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$8.00 courses $10.00. c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1060 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

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EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOOD PRODUCTS

ENGLISH FRUIT CAKES
Made with fresh eggs, table butter, selected fruits, 70c lb.; 2½ lbs., larger to order. MRS. BREADMORE, 238 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN Repaired and Remodeled Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired. Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Young lady as secretary and chauffeuse desired by Wellesley family; American Protestant preferred; good health and references necessary; good salary. Box F-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN for general housework, with license; 2 adults; Christian Scientist preferred. I. O. WINKLEMAN, 15 Spring St., Danielson, Conn.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston 2122

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available afternoons and evenings. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TO CERTIFIED Public Accountant we offer space, proportionately in exchange for services. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., LA. 4-8004, N. Y. C.

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COMFORTABLE home, rooms, bath, first floor; exclusive, dry climate, pines and sunshine. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, South Carolina.

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Alford Bros., Realtors
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Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

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BOSTON—Real home for men, double outside rooms, twin beds; good cooking. MRS. MOUNTFORD, 23 St. Stephen St.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Large, sunny front room; twin beds; newly furnished; near 2 car lines, business people preferred. Sta. 2317.

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BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Warm, clean, attractive rooms; running water, innerspring mattresses. Com. 9162. Miss Slack.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—3 attractive furnished rooms, private family, excellent location nr. subway and stores. Call Kenmore 2207.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—2 or 3 room suite, furnished; private bath, spacious, front, sunny, in charming home near church; light housekeeping; beautiful, accessible location. 143-25 Ash Ave.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C.—In newly decorated apt.—bedroom, living, bath combination; or separately; Midtown; studio couches, new blankets. CI. 6-3666.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath, kitchen privileges. Call AC. 4-1793.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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CHAUFFEUR - attendant, American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. Box M-1017, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

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ACTIVE middle-aged woman desires position—companion to one needing care including light housekeeping; N. Y. C.-Brooklyn. Write Box P-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper, practical nurse, refined, personable, capable taking complete charge; willing to travel; give details. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, desires position N. Y. C.; small family; references. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPIST desires work at home. SCHUYLER 4-7886, 35 West 81st St., N. Y. C. Apt. 7-B—Call mornings.

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LEILA CANNES—Concert pianist, accompanist, accepts pupils — children, adults. Studio 502, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-6594; also Great Neck.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST—COACH. Hourly practice, Auditions, Recitals. Well recommended. Reasonable. Corinne Homer. TRaf. 4-5126.

VOICE Production. Let me help solve your vocal problems. Free Audition. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th, N. Y. C. SU. 7-6626.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
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Local Classified

(Continued)

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A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N.Y.C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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WOMEN knitters, best quality yarns, reasonable prices; 10% discount. THE YARN SHOP, 89 Mass. Ave. and 620 Atlantic Ave., Ken. 4658; Hub 3384, Boston.

New Jersey

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Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Cranford Call WX 2200

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Let us estimate for you.

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CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

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"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

WATCHES
Our complete stock of over 2,000 watches embraces every important movement and all the newest styles.
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HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
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RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

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HIGHLAND COAL & OIL CO., Inc.
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D&H Quality Coal
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Call Or. 3-0119

Phone ORange 4-9585
Leon Diamond Co.
COATS
DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
211 Main St., Cor. Canfield St.

SOUTH ORANGE

Foods for Halloween
SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Ivin's Spiced Wafers
3 lb. box 59c
New Sweet Cider
35c a gallon
155 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-4700

JOHN SIDEY
Painting of the Better Class
19 BEECH STREET, EAST ORANGE
OR 3-5665

PASSAIC

SMITH'S
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Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

RIALTO Strand
Phone Pl. 6-2500
Now Thru Thursday, Nov. 7th
Mickey Rooney — Judy Garland
"STRIKE UP THE BAND"

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"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

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Merchant Tailor
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DRY CLEANING and DYEING

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WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
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New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display
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Prompt Delivery Service

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The last word in quality
SUITS and TOPCOATS
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Place your order for your
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Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Select Your Christmas Cards Now—and Here

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Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

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One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Almanacs—*Ol'-ma-naks* (*o* as in orb, first *a* as in sofa, second short). One of the words beginning with *al* that want an *o* sound for the *a*. A moment of consideration shows two other sorts of *a* here. The *a* of the second syllable is obscured; that of the final syllable is marked for a clear short *a* quality.

The word is described as coming into languages of the western world, as "algebra" and "cipher" have come, from the mathematical Arabic.

Bethsaida (Luke 9:10) — *Beth'-sa'-i-da* (*e* short, first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in sofa). The *a* and the *i* in the middle of the word are to be treated as individual letters, each pronounced; long *a* and short *i*.

The first half of the word is the *beth*, "house," or "place," which helps form a large number of Hebrew names. The second half is explained as meaning "of nets."

Cherubims (Gen. 3:24)—Preferably *Cher'-u-bimz* (*e* short, *u* as in unite, *i* short). A somewhat long *u* in the second syllable is advised by Webster's, which will imply a deliberate and not too hasty utterance of the word.

Modern scholars look on the *s* the the end of "Cherubims" as a superfluous plural designation. "An American Translation" has "the cherubim," and begins the word with a small, instead of a capital, *c*.

Discernment — Preferably *di-zurn'-ment* (*i* short, *u* as in urn, *e* clipped-short as in silent). The *z* sound for the *s* stays right through all verb, noun, and adjective formations originating in "discern."

Inversion — Preferably *in-vur'-shun* (*i* short, first *u* as in urn, second clipped-short as in circus). An *sh* sound is preferred by Webster's for the last syllable, after the model of "reversion." To repeat a hint regarding nouns ending in *sion*, the stems of the verbs "invert" and "revert," on which "inversion" and "reversion" are formed, end in the soft or voiceless consonant, *t*, whereas the stem of the verb "divide" (*divid*), on which "division" (pronounced with *zh* sound) is formed, ends in the hard, or voiced, consonant *d*. A hint only, and not a rule; for Webster's in the case of "perversion," which is formed on the stem *vert*, puts the sound *sh* second to *zh*.

Nacash—*Na-kash'* (each *a* as in ask).

A word of the same original Hebrew spelling as this one appears in the Authorized Version as a proper name and is written *Nahash*. By the dictionary, "Nahash" is pronounced with a long *a* in the first syllable. But the word, when used as a common noun meaning "serpent," is transliterated into English differently. It is then "nacash," or sometimes "nachash," with the *c* or the *ch*, as the case may be, equivalent to *k*. The pronunciation of the two vowels must remain, in that event, a matter of judgment and taste. But according to the usual practice of grammarians, the sound of both *a*'s would doubtless be like that of *a* in ask; and a slight stress would attach to the second syllable.

Omega (Rev. 1:8) — Preferably *O-me'-ga* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *e* long, *a* as in sofa). Better treated as an English word, and sounded as it looks, with long *o* and long *e*; stress on the second syllable. It is sometimes pronounced in a supposed Greek way, with short *e*; in which case the accent may be either on the second syllable or on the first.

Ophis — Preferably *of'-is* (each vowel short). The stem of this Greek word is much current in the English vocabulary. To follow Webster's would be to give a short value to the initial letter and to make "ophis" sound precisely like "office."

Requite (Deut. 32:6)—*Re-kwite'* (*e* quick-long as in create, *i* long).

Subtil (Gen. 3:1)—*Sub'-til* (both vowels short). There seems to be no essential reason for refusing to acknowledge a difference in pronunciation between "subtil" and "subtle," though the difference in meaning is perhaps very slight. We may in good conscience, therefore, accept Webster's recommendation for each word, speaking the first as spelled, and the second with the *b* elided. Recognition of the *b* is found quite necessary when we come to the derived verb, "subtilize." To sound "subtil" with the *b* and "subtle" and "subtlety" without it, is to stand in good company; nor can any fair charge of inconsistency be brought if both pronunciations are used close together. Hearers may be supposed to catch the distinction without surprise or confusion.

Where Would You Find—

1. Vieux Carré?
2. The country whose flag bears three vertical bars, a black, a yellow, and a red, in that order from the staff ?
3. The Pribilof Islands?
4. The Ural River?
5. Tulsa?
6. The Gallitzin Tunnel?
7. A chinkapin?
8. Thibet?
9. The college football team known as the "Green Wave"?
10. The land of the Incas?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

But every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner, and another after that.—I Cor. 7:7.

Don't Forget Your Camera When You Go to the Show

Sit in the First Six Rows For Good Pictures

Once again the theater season is in full swing. Helen Hayes is bowing to the Great White Way, John Barrymore is touring the land, and cousin Jenny is getting stage experience on the boards of the Middlefield Community Playhouse. From Broadway to California the show is on. That means your battered, old camera should be loaded with ultra-fast film ready to capture the thrilling moments of plays which, for the rest of the audience, will be lost forever. Why have merely memories of great performances when you can have a stack of prized theater shots just as well?

It's really very easy to snap your favorite actor or actress in some captivating scene. You need only a vest pocket size camera with an f/4.5 lens; but if you happen to own a faster lens, so much the better. In fact, should you possess an f/2 lens, then even those fascinating color shots are within your range. However, if you are just one of the crowd with an average camera, put some ultra-speed film in the little box and get yourself a seat somewhere in the first five or six rows of the theater.

Sit Close to the Stage

Now this brings up the primary problem. You **must** sit close to the stage. If you own an f/1.5 Leica, with all its expensive gadgets, you probably won't mind paying $3.30 for that front row seat. My friend Joe Twimble, however, with his second-hand Argus, says he doesn't quite like the idea. But if friend Twimble would be extravagant for once and try a front row seat, he'll make the happy discovery that the pictures on his film were well worth the investment. What, for instance, could be more gratifying than a photograph of some great actor in a play which is making theatrical history?

Once you are seated near the footlights, you must set your camera as inconspicuously as possible. A few managements disapprove of anyone photographing their productions. If you are in a theater where you know this to be a fact, you had best try to obtain permission. However, during all the performances I have photographed, I have never met with any obstacles.

Correct Exposures

The one difficulty in photographing stage productions is determining the correct length of exposure. It is almost impossible to read an exposure meter in a dark theater, therefore you must trust to your own judgment. Using a super-speed film you may photograph well-lighted scenes with your lens set at f/4.5 and the exposure set for 1/25 of a second. Any good, highly sensitive film should give you excellent results enabling you to obtain sufficient depth of focus, stop the action, and avoid movement of the camera.

However, scenes sometimes are not lighted so well as we snapshooters would like. Confronted with dim scenes, I have had to use my lens at f/2.8 or even f/2 and shoot the pictures at 1/10 second. Frequently I've been lucky enough to hold my camera steady and get some good negatives. But I strongly advise against shooting at any slower speed. Your camera or the person on the stage is bound to move just enough to blur the picture. With the fast films on the market today there is no need for taking such risks.

Perhaps you are one of many camera fans who are not fortunate enough to possess a rapid lens. Well, cheer up. If you have an f/4.5 lens, with ultra-fast film, you can take well-lighted scenes at 1/25 second and dimmer scenes at 1/10 second. Even an f/6.5 lens used at 1/10 second, or bulb exposure, will give you good results with a fast film and a well-lighted stage.

Try Color Film

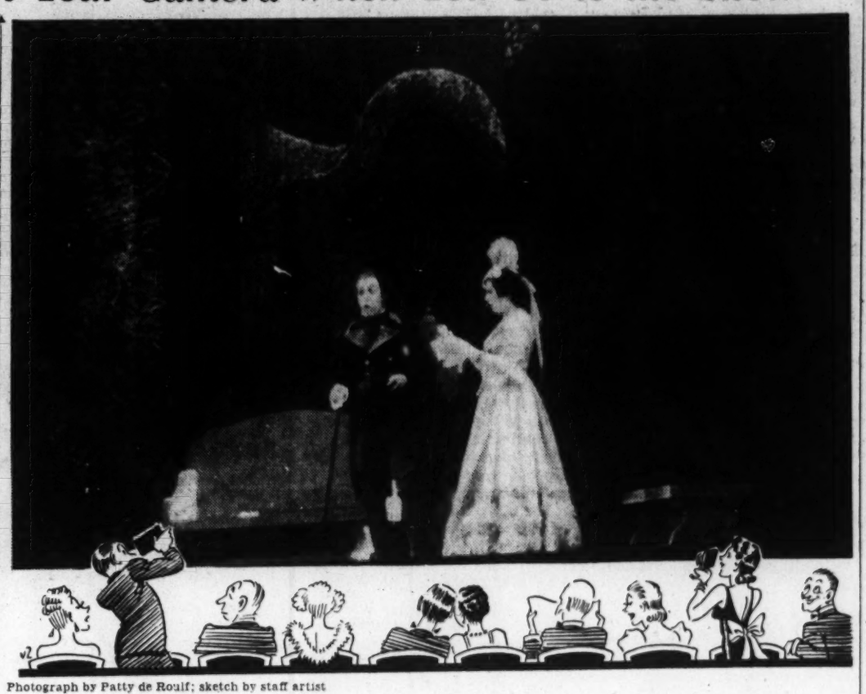
When you have acquired the knack of photographing theater scenes in black and white, try a roll of color film. You will be surprised and thrilled with the results. I made my initial experiment on the opera "La Forza del Destino" as it was being presented at the San Francisco Opera House. I used Kodachrome Type A film and took all the scenes at 1-10 and 1-25 second with my lens set at f-2. When the film was returned from the processor I could scarcely believe my eyes. Every shot I took was right there in the most vivid, natural colors. I can recall no other photos that have given me more pleasure.

Photographic Opportunities

If opera companies and New York stage productions seldom visit your town don't think you haven't plenty of opportunities to photograph shows. What about community theaters and school productions? I know of a man in Arizona who makes a profitable little income by selling photographs of amateur theatricals to members of casts and local newspapers. And, while a student in a university, I had a lot of fun snapping scenes from our different productions. I consider priceless some of the shots I have of my colleagues in make-up.

So no matter where you live, don't forget your camera when you go to the show. Anybody can photograph a performance. There are very few limitations in regard to type of camera, film, and light. Take your camera to the shows this season and bring the shows home with you.

—Patty de Roulf



Photograph by Patty de Roulf; sketch by staff artist

Richard Bonelli and Mafalda Favero in "Don Pasquale," photographed by the author.

Caption Contest

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Oct. 16:

"Sniffing for Snubs"
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Edna M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Two is Company, Six is a Crowd"
Elfie M. Miles, Boston, Mass.

"Conservatives and Radicals"
K. Starnes, Downers Grove, Ill.

"The Tail Waggers Club"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Wanted—Old Shoes to Chew"
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.

"Six Scenters"
R. J. Haring, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

"Four Down, Two to Go"
Dorothy L. Druege, Elmhurst, Ill.

"Six Good Reasons for a Smile"
Otelia Kenepp, Moberly, Mo.

"The Debut of the Awkward Squad"
C. M. Haring, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

"The Floradoggie Sextette"
Kathleen Roberts, San Francisco.

Alaska's People

Of Alaska's population of approximately 72,000 people, about 31,000 are descendants of the aboriginal Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian races.

Did You Ever Wonder

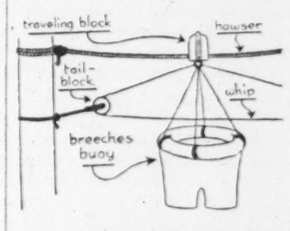
How a Breeches Buoy Works?

A breeches buoy is a device for bringing passengers of a shipwrecked vessel safely to shore. The breeches are of heavy canvas and are attached to a ring-shaped life preserver. The life preserver is swung by short ropes from a traveling block (a grooved pulley in a frame) which runs on a large rope or hawser rigged up between the ship and the shore.

When the vessel runs aground and the waves are too high to permit the launching of a lifeboat, a strong light line is shot aboard by means of a Lyle gun. This gun, or cannon, fires an 18-pound projectile to which is attached the line. The line is coiled or "faked" in a long wooden box which has a number of wooden pins in it, in such a manner that it will pay out swiftly without becoming snarled. When the projectile is about to be fired, the wooden pins are removed and the box placed close to the gun and tilted seaward so that the line will pay out smoothly. A Lyle gun can shoot a line a distance of from 400 to 700 yards, but the upper limit is achieved only under exceptionally favorable conditions.

As soon as the light line is shot aboard, the hawser is "bent" or fastened to it and the men on the ship draw the hawser aboard and make the end fast to a mast or to a bitt. The short end of the line is held up 8 or 9 feet above the sand by means of a collapsible wooden crotch, and it is made fast by means of a sand anchor—two planks fastened together at right angles and buried in the sand. The breeches buoy or the life car travels back and forth between the ship and the shore on this hawser.

The breeches buoy is hauled along the hawser by means of an endless line or "whip" which is attached to the traveling block



from which the breeches buoy hangs and runs through a tail-block or pulley fastened to the mast or bitt.

A life car may be used on the same rigging in place of a breeches buoy. Such a boat is covered, the opening at the top through which the passengers enter being provided with a hatch which may be fastened either from the inside or from the outside. The car is practically water-tight and will hold five or six persons.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

(Chicago Tribune)

Any one who expects to lose money in the near future should have a fair chance of recovering his losses if they occur in the vicinity of Harold Freeman, 4736 North Whipple Street. Freeman, a 25-year-old novelty salesman, once found a $100 bill in a fur coat while employed by a Chicago fur company. He returned it to the owner.

Two months ago Freeman received a $250 draft from the Merchants State Bank, Rhinelander, Wis., after paying for a $150 draft. He took it back to the bank.

Recently Freeman was again in the Merchants State Bank, where he exchanged $100 in notes of small denominations for a single $100 bill. Yesterday while examining the contents of his billfold he discovered the teller had given him a $1,000 bill by mistake.

Yes, he returned the extra $900.

With the Wind

How willingly the tree tops bow
Before the winds each day.
So may I learn to meet life's storms
As gracefully as they.

L. F. V. Z.

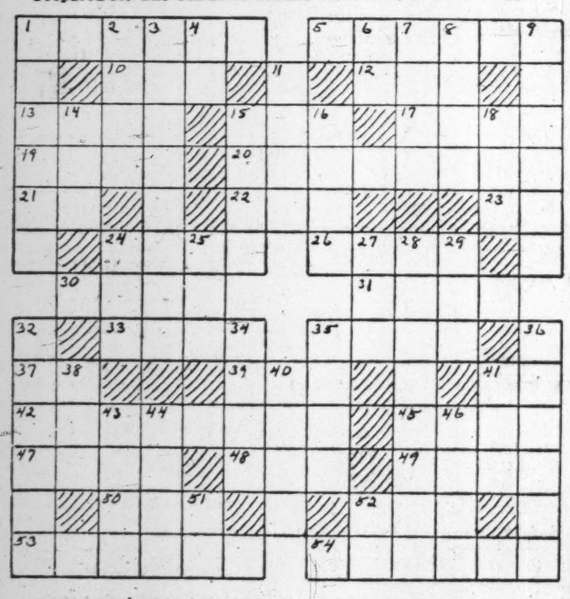
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The French Quarter of New Orleans; noted for its narrow streets, wrought iron balconies, and Old World charm.
2. Belgium.
3. A group of Alaskan Islands in the Bering Sea.
4. A river in eastern European Russia, between Europe and Asia; 1300 miles to the Caspian Sea.
5. A city in northeastern Oklahoma.
6. A railroad tunnel under the Allegheny Mountains at Gallitzen, Pa.; 3,600 feet long.
7. The dwarf chestnut tree of the United States; also its edible nut.
8. A country in western China, situated between the Kwenlun and Himalaya Mountains.
9. Tulane University.
10. This race was formerly dominant in Peru.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What musical instrument does Jack Benny play?
5—What is large basket used for packing and carrying of articles?
10—What was one of Hebrew tribes?
12—Golf mound is what?
13—At what time did ten o'clock scholar finally arrive?
15—Antics of what creature made dog laugh in certain nursery rhyme?
17—What would you get from Reuter's Agency?
19—Spikenard.
20—What are aesthetic connoisseurs?
21—Who was Judah's first-born?
22—Born.
23—Exist.
24—Fedora is made of what?
26—Back of the neck is what?
30—Only God can make what?
31—What bird is said to sing at heaven's gate?
33—Melody.
35—What vessel has greater depth than width?
37—What State is east of Nevada (abbr.)?
39—A deseret is a bee, owl, or hut—which?
41—Symbol for iron is what?
42—Who were hostile to Crusaders?
45—What bird was sacred to Egyptians?
47—Short journey is what?
48—Fortune.
49—Little boy of "Baa Baa, Black Sheep" lived where?
50—What land was east of Eden?
52—Where is Joliet (abbr.)?
53—Conundrum is what?
54—What name was given by Swift to Esther Johnson?

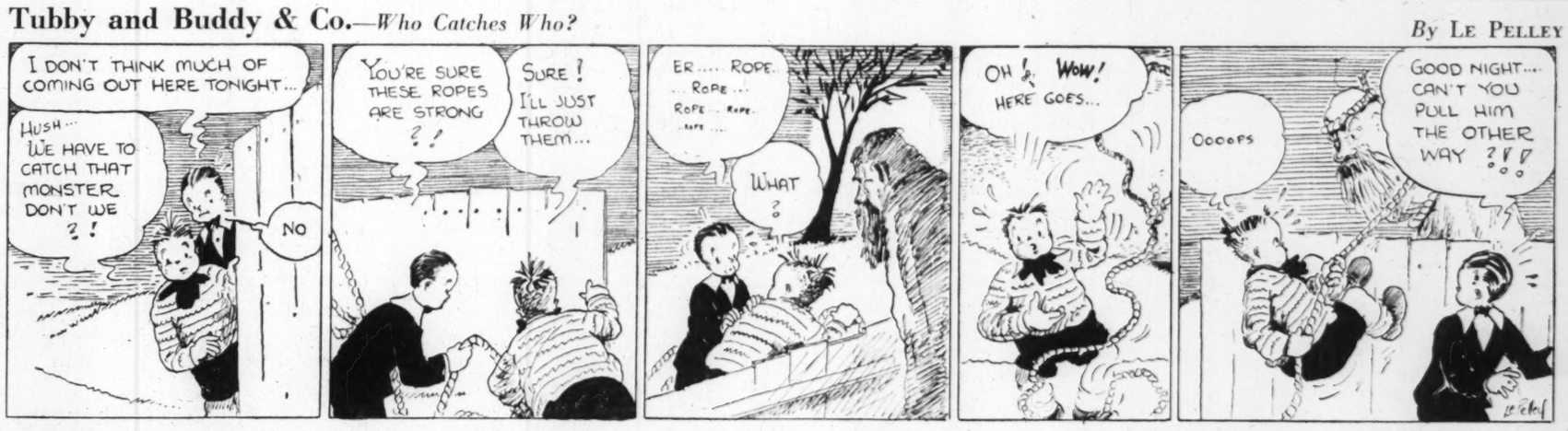
Down

1—Who is heroine of novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes?
2—Scent.
3—Who was famous English animal painter?
4—Within.
6—Near.
7—Bill of fare is what?
8—What do you call an equal?
9—Leaves in autumn become what color?
11—What is Rhode Island's motto?
14—What implement propels a dory?
15—What is coin of U. S.?
16—What is present name of Vienna?
18—What is spider's parlor?
24—What is a friar's title?
25—What is a Hawaiian garland?
27—What State is between Mississippi and Georgia (abbr.)?
28—Aromatic lozenge is what?
29—Before.
32—What do you call collection of animals for enumeration?
34—Who was Cain's brother?
35—What is a waistcoat?
36—What is color of mignonette flower?
38—What is another name for a sailor?
40—Who was son of Seth?
41—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
43—Peel of a fruit is what?
44—What is an animal with no feet?
46—What object is used in game of jai alai?
51—Deciliter (abbr.).
52—What is a neuter pronoun?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who Catches Who?*

By Le Pelley


I DON'T THINK MUCH OF COMING OUT HERE TONIGHT...
HUSH... WE HAVE TO CATCH THAT MONSTER DON'T WE ?!
NO
YOU'RE SURE THESE ROPES ARE STRONG ?!
SURE! I'LL JUST THROW THEM...
ER..... ROPE... ROPE... ROPE... ROPE.....
WHAT ?
OH! WOW! HERE GOES...
OOOOPS
GOOD NIGHT... CAN'T YOU PULL HIM THE OTHER WAY ?!?

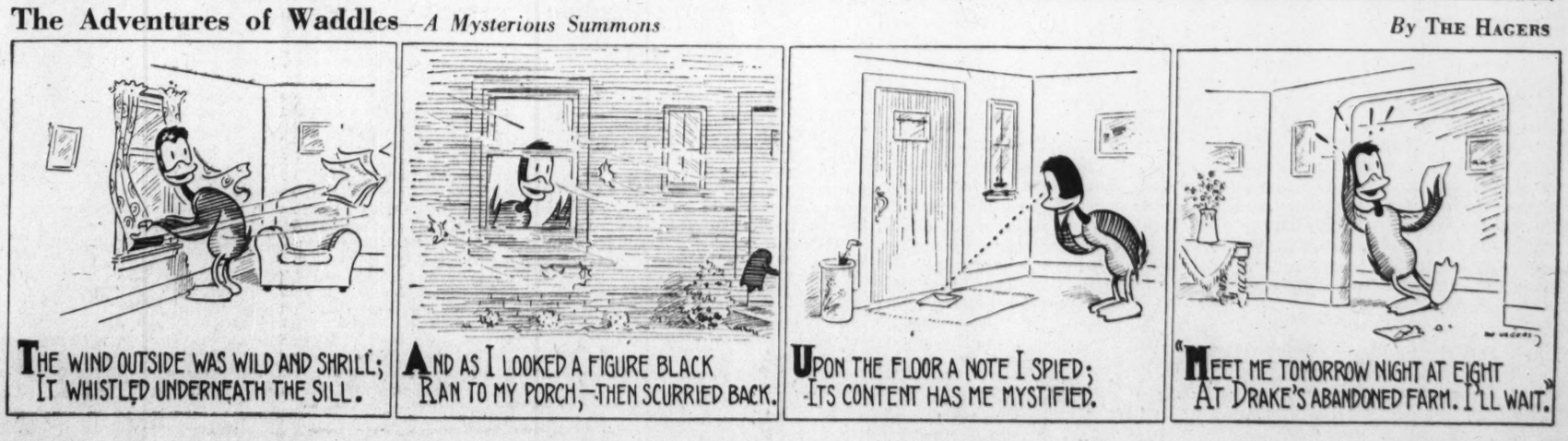
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted—A Job as a Judge at a Baking Exhibit!*

By Rodgers

WOW! The thing that impressed me most at the fair was the baking exhibit!
I don't think I ever saw so much good food in one place before!
And would you believe it, some man was going around tasting every single thing!
"You wouldn't want an assistant, would you?" I asked —

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Mysterious Summons*

By The Hagers


THE WIND OUTSIDE WAS WILD AND SHRILL; IT WHISTLED UNDERNEATH THE SILL.
AND AS I LOOKED A FIGURE BLACK RAN TO MY PORCH,—THEN SCURRIED BACK.
UPON THE FLOOR A NOTE I SPIED; ITS CONTENT HAS ME MYSTIFIED.
"MEET ME TOMORROW NIGHT AT EIGHT AT DRAKE'S ABANDONED FARM. I'LL WAIT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government and Guidance

After the framers of the American Constitution had labored many days only to find themselves divided and confused, Benjamin Franklin pointed out that their own "want of political wisdom" was evident and urged that they humbly pray "to the Father of Lights to illuminate" their minds. Among the Puritans and Pilgrims, seeking divine guidance on political questions was an accustomed practice. Many Americans believe they can read the result in their country's history and as Washington said, "almost trace the finger of divine Providence" on its most critical pages.

Today there is less evidence among Americans of an effort to enlist a wisdom and power above their own in the affairs of government. Many limit their use of religion to expressing honesty, kindness, forebearance, calmness, tolerance — and even those Christian qualities are not universally expressed at election time. Yet was there ever a time when the inadequacy of unaided human knowledge was more apparent? Surely the conflicting claims, the welter of hateful charges and countercharges, the babel of impossible promises, the record of democratic defeats, the persistence of unsolved problems, the world-wide tendency to stop thinking and make a god of some human leader—all these evidences of the "lack of political wisdom" should make us ready to listen to the "still, small voice."

That voice should be the only one heard in the polling booth. It may be heard beforehand above all the radio ranting. Once the willingness to listen is gained, every man and measure, every bit of information or argument will be tested by conscience. For when men seek guidance from the best they know, standards of justice and right which are possessed by everyone begin to operate. However small their understanding of God, however faulty their listening, they will have gained a position which exposes many fallacies and foibles of ordinary political strife, and they will be more poised, more able to perceive the nearest right in human action.

The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, believed that human governments would improve as men better understood the nature of God and sought through conscience to be governed by Him. She wrote:

> Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred. (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 222.)

Never did men have a greater need and a greater opportunity than today to understand and use His government.

The Parliament of Labor

The Trades Union Congress in Great Britain, holding a series of meetings once a year, has often been called the "Parliament of Industrial Labor." The delegates who assemble are the leaders of the trades unions and representatives of some 5,000,000 organized workers. It is for them to give a mandate to the Permanent General Council, to determine the policy which is to be followed, and to declare the general attitude of the great bodies they represent toward employers, toward the Government, and to that political party—the Labor Party—which enjoys their support in the House of Commons.

Never before has the Congress been in so strong a position, nor, it should be added, has it inspired so much respect. In the past many people in Britain felt that it represented a sectional interest which was being urged at the expense of other interests. Today it is recognized as representing an element in the nation which is performing with good will a vital function in the national life, and that its special interest has become a national interest.

The latest T. U. C. debates were deeply influenced by the fact that there are Labor leaders in the War Cabinet—not only Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, but that powerful figure in the trade union world, Mr. Ernest Bevin. Delegates appeared to recognize the fact that although the majority in Parliament is Conservative, the administration under Mr. Churchill is genuinely a non-party one; within it the voice of Labor is effectively heard.

In the General Council's report, adopted by the Congress, it was urged that trade unionism did not forget that "power brings responsibilities"—and by "power" it meant not only that exercised by Labor Ministers, but by the unions outside. Delegates did not, of course, omit to raise some of the old contentious questions. But the dominant subject of discussion was the war.

The judgment with which British trade union leaders have recognized the spirit of the rank and file and helped to translate it into co-operative action has raised the prestige of the trade union movement in Britain. The possible result is that henceforward organized labor will be regarded as the nation itself, in one of its aspects, with interests which must be satisfied, and with responsibilties it is capable of discharging.

Three Against Liquor

Overshadowed by the lively and more publicized contests for major political offices are the local option questions on the sale of liquor appearing on Massachusetts election ballots this year.

Although the results of these referenda determine for the following biennium whether liquor sales shall be allowed in each city and town, thousands of persons biennially neglect to cast their ballots on these issues, although they appear at the polls to vote for political candidates. Because of the importance of the questions, it is to be hoped that more persons will make full use of their franchise privilege by voting on the various referenda as well as for their favorite candidates.

The task of the voter who desires to bar all liquor sales in his community is far more exacting than that of the person who wants alcoholic beverages sold in his community. To take an anti-liquor position, the voter must vote "No" on all three local option questions, while the pro-liquor ballot caster need vote "Yes" only to the first question to indicate his position for sale of all alcoholic beverages.

The local option questions, in order of their appearance on the ballot, ask the voter whether he favors sale of all alcoholic beverages, whether he would limit sales to light wines and beers, and whether he would favor sale of alcoholic beverages by package.

Russia—Balkan Backdrop

The ubiquitous question mark, Russia, pops up again in still another place as Greece fights off the Italian attack. Now what will Russia do? That is the question: On it depends in large part what Turkey will do, and whether the Axis is to gain one more advantage in its war against the British Empire or suffer what could be the decisive defeat of this war.

If the Soviets act as they have in other similar situations, as in Poland and the Baltic and Rumania, they will not move to support anybody in particular, but will sit quietly on the sidelines until an opportunity to seize something presents itself. But what will they seize in the area now opened up to aggression by the Italian attack?

The control of the Dardanelles is the great prize in this region. It has been suggested Russia might take "protective custody" over the points commanding this outlet from the Black Sea into the Aegean and Mediterranean. However, this would involve a most delicate situation with Turkey, and pressure might only cause Turkey to take its risks with Britain and Greece rather than to submit, especially should the British-Greek forces show staying power.

If, on the other hand, Russia should succeed in establishing its control over this passageway between seas, it still would hardly draw Moscow any nearer to Berlin. The ambitions of these two countries have traditionally crossed at Istanbul, Germany's proceeding by rail toward Baghdad, Russia's by water through "the Straits." The Axis in Greece would threaten Russia's position in Turkey and by threatening Turkey's control of the Dardanelles would also menace the interests of Russia in the Black Sea.

Of course, agreements can be written on paper to cover such questions. But agreements, in the lexicon of the Nazis, are necessarily temporary. Stalin knows this. That is one reason why he demanded something more than paper in Poland and the Baltic and in Bessarabia. As the war moves into the Balkans it will become harder for the Axis to find the tangible tokens of friendship that Moscow desires, and harder for Moscow to accept them since they may be available only at the expense of countries who are now Russia's good friends.

Our Readers Say—

Talking vs. Thinking on Campaign Issues

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wherever one goes these days, one hears politics being discussed. Talk is a fine thing, if it represents thought, but it seems as though much of this particular kind of talk is more the expression of sentiment than of reason. We Americans need to get busy and do some thinking!

Are we really thinking out the reasons for our political attitude, or are we just feeling this way or that way? Could we state well-substantiated reasons for our political choice, or do we simply accept someone else's choice as ours? This coming election will affect each one of us, and it's up to each one of us to do our part by being as intelligent and alert as possible.

After even a very small amount of thinking, it is quite apparent that we can find many weak spots in the programs and promises of both Presidential candidates. We find that if Willkie is elected, he will have very uncertain support from Congress, and if Roosevelt remains in office, he is going to have to fight mighty hard for a majority in the House of Representatives. We can also see that on the major issues before the Nation, both Presidential candidates are pretty much agreed, although their methods may differ.

Another brief look at facts rather than fancies, shows that it is Congress which is the law-making, policy-forming body (not the President), and it is Congress, therefore, which needs our attention when we place our votes next week. If we, the people, would give a little more time and thought to investigating our Senatorial and Congressional candidates and a little less time and talk to pulling to pieces the personalities of the party leaders, we would be doing our country a real service.

How many of us know how our Senators are thinking on such important issues as defense policies, business, labor, relief, etc.? How many of us take the time to find out what kind of principles our Congressmen stand for? This surely is a critical time in the history of our nation and we certainly can't expect one man—the man we elect as President—to do all that is to be done, nor can he alone accomplish all the ruin which his opponents claim he can. We, the people, have a contribution to make to our country's present and future, in the solution of this problem, and it is a big contribution too. We must supply intelligence, alertness and effort in the actual voting. E. M. M.

Elsah, Ill.

"The Type of Leadership"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Certain Democratic campaigners, including Henry A. Wallace, display a tendency to give Mr. Roosevelt a build-up as the American Winston Churchill, indispensable to the direction of United States foreign policies. Before Wendell Willkie's nomination many thoughtful Americans feared a dilemma at the polls in November, namely a choice between a Republican isolationist and Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

Miss Dorothy Thompson wrote in her syndicated column of this dilemma last May 22, to the effect that we should keep "the experience, imagination and intuition (of) the President regarding world affairs" but not "the fundamental philosophy of the New Deal . . . that makes the population lax and dependent in the very moment when it must face the most formidable competition from the tough and the toiling." France, she said, had paid a bitter price for "the same philosophy which struggled for a forty-hour week while her neighbors worked sixty hours."

Four days later the Nation heard the President declaim, in his "defense chat," that nothing in the emergency would justify "making the workers of our nation toil for longer hours." Conversely, Mr. Willkie has come out in favor of "toil and sweat" to hasten "all possible aid to the Allies."

Perhaps the greatest bombshell of the campaign to date—certainly the best answer to Mr. Wallace—was the passage Mr. Willkie quoted from Winston Churchill recently. Saying that he was "not alone" in thinking the Roosevelt New Deal had contributed to France and England's weakness, he quoted Mr. Churchill's words in 1937: "The Washington administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States, with none of the perils and burdens of Europe upon it, is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression."

As Mr. Willkie finished reading the English Prime Minister's plea for "strength and stability" instead of "devastating internecine war," his audience were doubtless convinced that he stood "ready to defend these principles in America even as Mr. Churchill is defending them in Britain."

It is disappointing now to find Miss Thompson's column—in a detailed discussion of all the fine things Mr. Willkie has done to support whatever is good in the Roosevelt foreign policy—concluding "that Roosevelt must stay in office to see this thing through." Does she not realize that Mr. Willkie offers us the type of leadership to save America from the mistakes of France which she herself pointed out? EDWIN P. HALSEY

Southwest Harbor, Maine

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

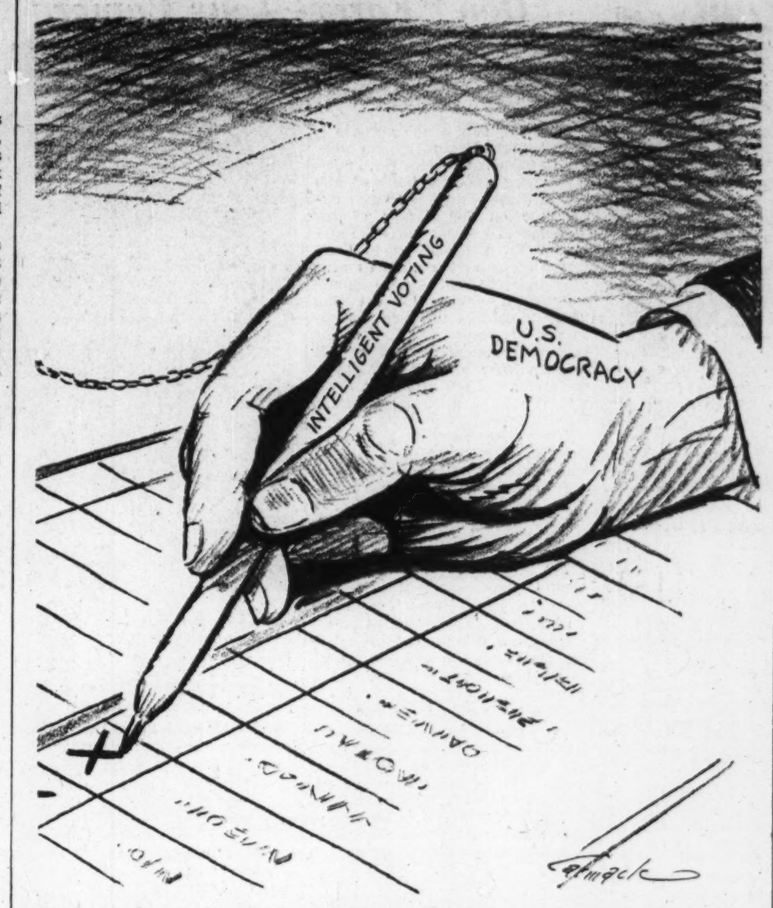
The South's Example

I come from a section of the country whose people nearly eighty years ago set down their opposition to a third term for any President. They made it not a tradition but part of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The South would not have a third term for any President. It made it impossible even in wartime for a President to succeed himself. There were eleven States in the Confederacy. Today the Constitutions of nine of those States uphold that principle and limit tenure of office.

It is not strange, therefore, that the Democrats of the South are especially concerned at the threatened violation of what they have always considered an important principle of free government.—MRS. MABEL JONES WEST, Birmingham, Ala., president of the Alabama Women's Democratic Club.

Important Lines of National Defense



As a WPA Worker Sees It

What chance have I of becoming a "private citizen" of the United States again? That's what thousands of WPA workers are asking themselves. When and how are we to be absorbed by private industry?

Three years ago, when a non-relief job on the WPA was offered me, I took it, thinking I was assisting in some sort of pump priming for private industry. Now I find that all the time the priming was in progress, the pump itself was out of repair.

You who belong to that dwindling quota of citizens not yet pledged to this modern Greek-letter society need not despair, for if things continue as at present, you may be drawn into the secret circle, willy-nilly. The annual dues or taxes you pay so uncomplainingly to keep us in good standing as WPA-ers will eventually diminish your bank account to the level of eligibility.

There are some who insist that during an election year one's chances for a bid to this fraternity are better. WPA enrollments increased substantially in the two election years of 1936 and 1938, but decreased in the non-election years of 1937 and 1939. And now, although national defense projects are making new jobs, WPA enrollees are on the increase.

* * *

We have been assured that the WPA is not in politics and does not take part in politics.

In one Kansas town WPA workers have formed a "Willkie for President" club. They are not making public the membership list and officers. A member said no one in authority has tried to prevent the organization, although it is reported that their jobs are in jeopardy. Some members are brave enough to wear buttons and put Willkie stickers on their cars.

Among my fellow-workers are a few Willkie supporters. Others favor the New Deal, not because of satisfaction or enthusiasm over their work, but because they fear something worse if it is taken from them.

With unbelievable supineness in the face of expansion of political machines and the irresponsible piling up of debts, we force ourselves to be satisfied with what comes. The machine turns round and we turn with it, like mice caught in a revolving trap.

Social workers are now stressing the need for individual initiative on the part of the unemployed. Going still farther, Basil King said: "Our industrial questions are primarily spiritual. That is why they can never be settled on a purely economic basis, and why every attempt to settle them on a purely economic basis leads to conditions more confused than those from which we have emerged."

There is too much talk about the duties of society and not enough stress placed upon the duties of the individual. The impression is given that we are just so many pawns on a vast chessboard, moved about without our own volition, the victims or the beneficiaries of a system, and no longer personally responsible for conditions, politically or financially. When we get back to the more sound doctrine that men are after all to a considerable extent responsible for their own fortunes and follies, we shall be headed toward better times.

* * *

The WPA was set up primarily to help those who "through no fault of their own" found themselves without jobs or means of support. These employees, known as certified or relief workers, receive from $48 to $80 a month. Among the workers on our project is Mabel Jones, whose husband is incapacitated for steady employment, although he can take care of lawns and do some carpentry and painting. Mabel's salary of $64 a month supports the family of five, including three small children. Any odd jobs Mr. Jones picks up must be done with secrecy, for anything like an independent income might cost Mabel her job on the WPA. All initiative is stifled at the outset.

Another employee, planning for the future, saved enough from her meager earnings to make the initial payments on an electric refrigerator and a sewing machine. Her superiors, upon learning of this prodigality, dropped her from the relief rolls. It served as an object lesson to other women in the sewing room. One who had an opportunity to acquire a second-hand piano for a song was afraid to take it, lest it seem extravagant.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for 1941 provides for a periodic investigation of rolls of relief employees to eliminate those not in actual need.

Investigation might well be made of the status of another class of WPA employees—the aristocracy of the WPA—supervisors, technicians, teachers, and skilled workers, with salaries ranging all the way from $80 to $500 a month. Many are married women whose husbands have good positions. They may buy all the pianos and electric appliances they want!

One State supervisor receives a monthly salary of more than $300 while her husband holds a Government position paying him some $600 a month. They have no children and do not own a home.

* * *

Monthly food stamps are available to relief workers, with the stipulation that for each member of the family one dollar a week must be spent for food. To each dollar the Government adds fifty cents, to be used in purchasing surplus commodities. Pork, butter and eggs are nearly always on the surplus list; and there are beets, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables, depending upon the season and farming conditions.

Mr. Jones used to take satisfaction in raising chickens and maintaining a small vegetable garden. This work benefited him physically and helped the family, encouraging thrift and industry. With $30 a month now provided in food stamps, poultry raising and gardening have been abandoned. Mr. and Mrs. Jones would have preferred to keep their garden, but they had no choice in the matter. They believe the food stamps foster careless waste, yet, if the stamps should now be taken away, there would be dissatisfaction among many workers. Certain employees have turned down private jobs because it would mean the loss of their food stamp privilege. Many farmers are crying for help on their farms, but there is little to be found. The WPA pays better wages and offers easier work.

Henry Ford said, "There is a vast difference between a man's being merely statically good and being dynamically good. In one instance he is merely good negatively and in the other, he is good for something and puts that goodness into effect." There is also a difference between static and dynamic employment. Let us strive to free ourselves from this static condition; otherwise we'll all be seeing each other soon on the WPA, the PWA, the NYA and the CCC. A. M. F.

The Wide Horizon

Polling the Caribbean

By Gwendolyn T. Barrows

ABOARD THE S. S. FLORA
IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Within the United States it may take Gallup polls and Democratic polls, Independent polls and personal polls, to measure the day-by-day strength and weakness of the two candidates for President of the United States. But scratch a Latin American and it's ten to one you discover a Roosevelt enthusiast.

South of Key West, Florida, political thermometer readings run high, are easily read, and are largely in favor of continuing the "beneficent" rule of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In Haiti, for instance: Just four days by boat from New York, one reaches the capital of the "mountainous country." In Port-au-Prince there is great respect for Roosevelt. People admit there is not much knowledge of Haitian problems in the Haitian-American relations as administered from Washington. But they say, Roosevelt is "for the people." Didn't Roosevelt "change the Constitution" to fit his needs (indicating his "progressiveness")?

Furthermore, didn't their own Haitian President pattern his course after Roosevelt's, changing the Constitution to fit *his* needs. They point out that since the President of the "States" announced his candidacy for a third term their own President has indicated that he *will* be President for the third time. Haitians admit that elections are a little different in the States. In Haiti the President remains in office, it is freely admitted, by virtue of his ability to pay the Guard. The press is *not* free.

Shall we ask the man in the Street? Most of the men of Haiti are in the street, but we'll ask him. He's short, sturdy, and dark-complexioned. In Creole he replies—Roosevelt is great man, sort of a Great White Father. Naturally Roosevelt will be re-elected. These are difficult times, he says.

* * *

But to go further south. Stop in at La Guaira at the top of South America. The Spanish dons settled here almost a hundred years before the Pilgrims jumped onto Plymouth Rock. Take a ride up into the precipitous hills overlooking Caracas. The road is good; it was built by students, political prisoners of Juan Vicente Gómez, dictator until his death in 1935. Talk with the driver. He has lived in Paris, Barbados—and Brooklyn. America's next President? Roosevelt, of course! His attitude obviously is, Who is Willkie?

In Caracas, the capital, the attitude is similar. In this old city the shops have a two-hour siesta, some even longer. But talk continues, whether in the cafés, the homes or the streets. Venezuelans are glad to share their views. This is a city of wealth, of education, of beauty, and of slums. Prices are amazing, sometimes twice what one would expect. Everything has to be imported, even bread is imported from the United States. And Roosevelt is a gr-reat man, say this Spanish-speaking people.

Of course, the inhabitants of "little Venice" (Venezuela) are used to dictatorial governments. Gómez was one of the strongest dictators the world has known. He put Venezuelan affairs into better shape than they had ever been, economically. At the time of his passing it was one of the few countries in the world without a public debt. But politically? The rights of the individual were reduced to nil.

* * *

Part of the unanimity of opinion among Latin Americans can be traced to this Administration's friendly attitude toward Americans south of the Border. But of even more immediate interest is Roosevelt's foreign policy. Latin Americans have seen it in action. Willkie's remains a question mark, to them, although he has made it clear in the U. S. A. Nor are they sure Willkie would be permitted to carry out his enlightened policy. Roosevelt's attitude, on the other hand, is well known to them. Translated easily they read it as, "We Americans hang together—or else." And in Latin America war is more than a theoretical problem. The imprints are everywhere. Each country has to battle pressures from within, active fifth columnists.

* * *

But interesting as forecasting is, nobody—not even a Latin American in the comparative clarity of 100 degrees in the shade—can accurately tell what will happen next Tuesday. That will be decided by individuals, citizens of the United States of America.

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